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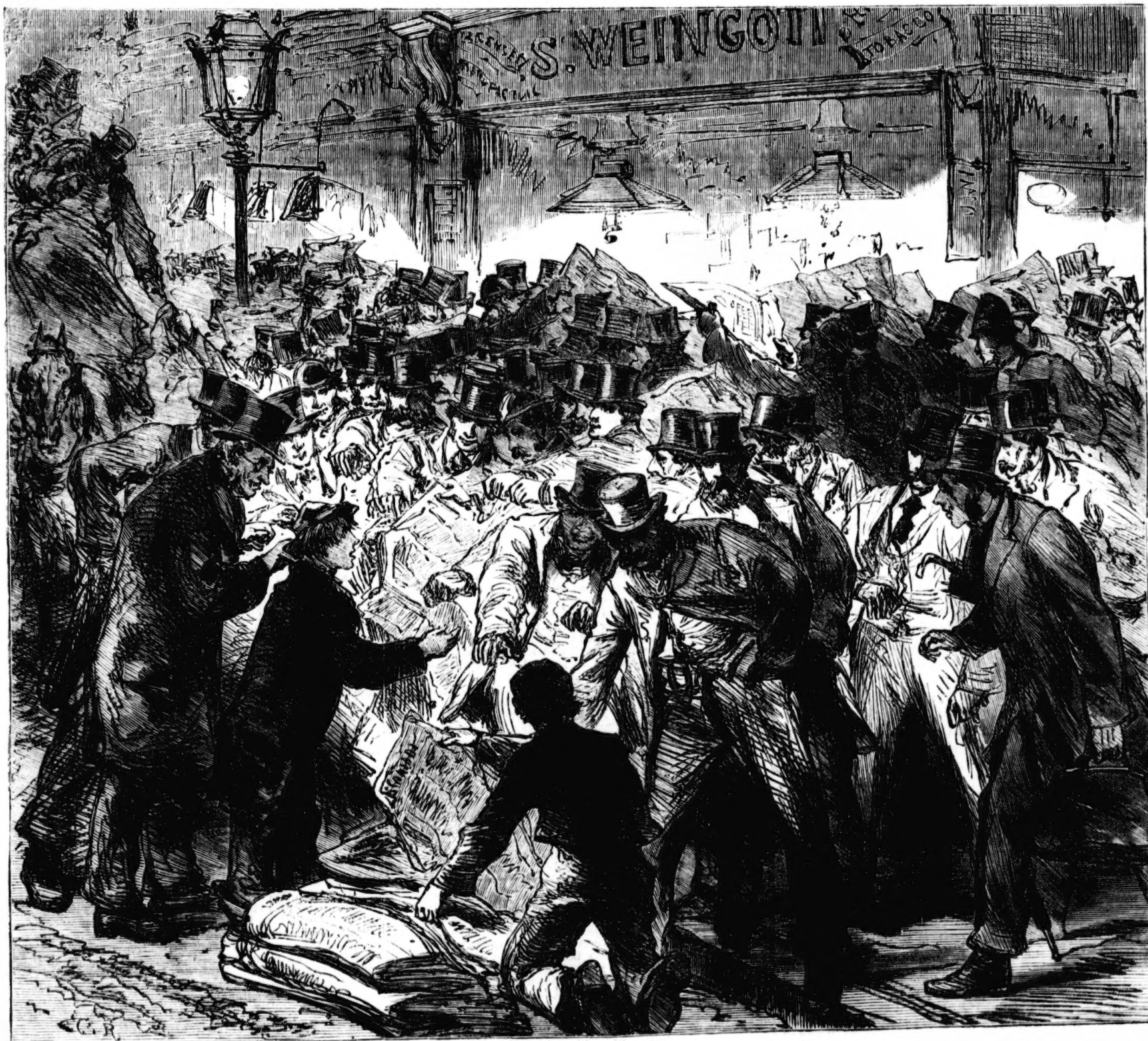
NOTES ON THE ELECTIONS.

The general election is now practically concluded; for, though there are still skirmishes in progress around outlying positions, the brunt of the battle is over, and the combatants may commence to reckon their gains and losses. And both sides have had losses—the Conservatives in numbers, the Liberals in men of mark. The general result is, however, as we some weeks ago predicted would be the case, a decided numerical victory for the friends of progress and reform. The Liberal majority will certainly exceed one hundred, and may probably be from one hundred and ten to one hundred and fifteen or twenty—a clear addition of from thirty to forty on Lord Palmerston's majority at the last general election in 1865. The new House of Commons, moreover, is more distinctly pledged to measures of retrenchment, justice, and reform than was the House elected on the occasion referred to. The bulk of the members returned in 1865 were mainly pledged to support Lord

Palmerston personally, without reference to definite measures; now, the majority of the House is committed to the support of Mr. Gladstone and the programme of policy he has enunciated. There is not, consequently, the same scope for trimming as existed in the old House; members cannot now, as they did in 1866, desert their party under the plea that they had only promised to support Lord Palmerston and not to sustain Mr. Gladstone in his Reform projects; and we have in this fact a guarantee for unity in the Liberal ranks that was lacking in 1866—a unity that will be fully needed for the accomplishment of the work before the new Parliament.

The increase in numerical strength, however, has not been secured without serious loss of intellectual power by the rejection of several men of note. The defeat of the Liberal leader in South-West Lancashire, though deeply to be regretted on personal grounds, does not affect the position of parties in any material degree, and does not, even

temporarily, exclude him from the House, a seat having been already secured for him by his election for Greenwich. Mr. Gladstone's ejection from Lancashire is scarcely even a surprise, however acutely it may be felt as a disappointment by himself and Liberals generally, for it was known from the first that the south-west division of the county palatine was not to be relied upon; and, though it would be absurd to pretend indifference as to the position taken up by the electors of that division, and indeed by Lancashire generally, the course of events will not be affected thereby, nor the fate impending over Mr. Disraeli's Ministry averted. Mr. Gladstone, as member for Greenwich, will be quite as much leader of the Liberal party, and quite as formidable an antagonist to Ministers, as if he had been returned by the electors of his native county; and though the Tories, as we perceive they are doing, may sneer at the notion of his being referred to in the House as "the right hon. member for Greenwich"—as if there were



CLOSE OF THE POLL FOR SOUTH-WEST LANCASHIRE: RUSH FOR NEWSPAPERS IN FLEET-STREET.

something opprobrious in being member for Greenwich—the style of address will no doubt speedily be changed to that of “the right hon. gentleman at the head of her Majesty’s Government;” and when that is accomplished, the advantage in the joke will be on the other side.

While, therefore, the country may congratulate itself on the prospect of an early end being put to the unconstitutional system of government by a minority—not the less unconstitutional because practised by a party arrogating to itself the name of “Constitutionalists”—Mr. Gladstone will miss from his side—for a time, at least—several men upon whose aid he might well have calculated in carrying on the business of the country. Of Mr. Mill’s rejection by Westminster we have already spoken; and as his absence from Parliament mainly affects the intellectual character of the new House of Commons, and does not thin the ranks of probable Ministers, we need say no more on that score now. It is otherwise, however, with men like Mr. Milner Gibson, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Austin Bruce, the two latter of whom, at least, would have been valuable coadjutors to the future Premier. Their exclusion, however, will probably be only temporary; and, meanwhile, there is plenty of material among the Liberal members returned out of which to construct an efficient and popular Ministry. An opportunity, moreover, will be afforded for introducing new blood into the Cabinet by the promotion of young and rising statesmen, some of whom have already done good service in subordinate capacities, and may fairly look for promotion to more prominent positions. But, as it would be premature at present to speculate on the probable distribution of offices in the Government that in all probability will within a few weeks be formed, we shall quit that subject for the present, and note a few points in connection with the elections themselves.

We have already adverted to the trimming tendencies of some members of the late House; and it is satisfactory to find that signal punishment has overtaken political infidelity. There has been terrible slaughter among the Adullamites, only some two or three of whom have been returned by the constituencies they formerly represented; while the great bulk of the men of the Cave have disappeared entirely from the rolls of Parliament. The political places of some—like Doulton of Lambeth, and Marsh of Salisbury—will probably know them no more; others—like Mr. Lowe—have found refuge among new friends, and may yet do good service to the country; while others, again—like Mr. Horsman and Major Anson—after a period of penitence and probation, may receive back the confidence they had forfeited, and take their former places among old friends. But all, we hope, will have been taught a useful lesson, and, feeling that Great Britain loves not unfaithfulness, will become better men and wiser politicians.

Another thing to be noted with satisfaction is this, that even the feeling that has produced the discomfiture of many good Liberals is a laudable one, if for the present misdirected. The Protestantism of England has been proved to be sound at the core, and will no doubt do yeoman service in protecting liberty of thought, of speech, and of action, should these ever be endangered, when it has divested itself of coward fears, and has learned to rely upon truth, upon itself, and upon justice; and has ceased to lean upon the bruised reeds of State support and exclusive privilege for the promotion of genuine religion. Thus, even out of seeming defeat, we may, adherents of the “protest of Protestantism” as we are, justifiably extract consolation for the present and hope for the future. Men—even clergymen—who clamour loudly against doing justice to their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens, and who defend the obnoxious “Protestant ascendancy” in Ireland lest its abolition should endanger “Church ascendancy” in England, will laugh at the bugbears by which they have been affrighted, and will be ashamed of the unworthy motives by which they are actuated, when they come to learn how well truth, true religion, and genuine Protestantism can stand in their own might, and how little need they have of conventional, factitious aid—nay, how much hampered and hindered they are by it.

The friends of education and of the diffusion of intelligence and a spirit of independence have great reason to take courage by the phenomena exhibited during this election. Wherever intelligence most prevails and men are most independent, Liberalism is strongest. In England these qualities are pre-eminently those of the borough voters, and the larger the borough the more conspicuous are they. The English boroughs have returned an overwhelming majority of supporters to Gladstone and Liberalism. The Scotch—the best educated, the keenest thinkers, and the most independent of the inhabitants of the three great divisions of the United Kingdom—have chosen their representatives, all but a mere fraction, from the ranks of the friends of progress. No one can pretend that the intelligent, shrewd, reflecting, sharp-witted people of Scotland are less attached to Protestant principles than are their brethren south of the Tweed; and the English may well venture on measures from which the Scotch see nothing to dread. The north of Ireland, again—and we need not say how intensely Protestant that region is—has given clear indications of faith in truth and of a disposition to throw off the trammels with which it has heretofore been cumbered, and to fight the battle of Protestantism with the only weapons—those furnished by the Bible, reason, and zeal—by which the Reformed faith can really be fairly and successfully defended. The advocates of education and of Liberal principles may also find stimulants to further effort

to promote both in the fact that Ireland as a whole—which, also as a whole, thanks to her excellent system of national schools, is rapidly becoming, if she has not already become the second best educated portion of the kingdom—has returned a large majority of Liberal members to the new Parliament, and is likely to progress in the same direction in proportion as she progresses in intellectual development and consequent intelligence and independence. In short, education and intelligence have everywhere ranged themselves on the side of Liberalism; ignorance and stupidity on that of Conservatism. Are not these cheering facts for Liberals and educationists?

On the whole, and in every aspect, the country has much reason to congratulate itself on the results of the first appeal to the people under the Reform Bills of 1867 and 1868, and that, too, after making full allowance for partial checks and individual miscarriages.

THE ELECTIONS.

SOUTH-WEST LANCASHIRE.

MR. GLADSTONE has been defeated in South-West Lancashire—an event which is, perhaps, the most important of all the singular individual reverses of fortune that have occurred during this election. The result was to some extent foreseen, and was provided for by the return of the right hon. gentleman for Greenwich. Still, it has taken a good many people by surprise, and the interest attaching to the contest in that constituency was greater than in any other. On Tuesday night the anxiety in London to obtain the result of the poll was something extraordinary. The newspaper offices were literally besieged by applicants for late editions, and upon the newboys in Fleet-street an absolute rush was made for copies. The scene that great focus of the London newspaper world presented is depicted in our Engraving. The Liberal candidates, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Grenfell, took the lead at first, but were gradually overhauled by the Conservatives, and finally defeated, the numbers at the close of the poll being:—

Cross (C)	...	...	...	...	...	7729
Turner (C)	...	...	...	...	...	7676
Gladstone (L)	...	...	...	...	...	7415
Grenfell (L)	...	...	...	...	...	6939

As the town of Liverpool comprises, with its out-townships, more than two thirds of the constituency of South-West Lancashire, the polling excited an intensity of interest even more marked than was exhibited at the election for the borough. In Liverpool the hustings which had been used for the nomination had been converted into a polling-booth, with twenty-four compartments; and, as the situation was central and convenient, and the arrangements for preserving order were perfect, the Liverpool police being under admirable control and discipline, no disturbance took place, though there was plenty of banter and chaff passing. At the commencement of the poll the Liberal candidates were ahead, and kept the lead during the morning; but, between one and two, the Conservative candidates, who had been gradually gaining upon their opponents, took the lead and maintained it to the close. As the day advanced the Liberal returns, which were issued punctually in the morning, were published very late, the three o’clock return not being posted until an hour after the issue of the Conservative statement. In Southport the Liberals had a clear and ascertained majority; but in Ormskirk, Wigan, and Warrington the Conservatives had the advantage; while at Liverpool and St. Helens the parties were more evenly balanced. In the course of the morning two men were brought up before the local magistrates on charges of personating voters. In one case, Edward Osbaldistone, a blacksmith, was charged with personating a voter named Dunsmore. The case was remanded for the attendance of some of the polling officials. In the other case, as the name of the prisoner was the same as that of the voter said to have been personated, and as it was possible that there might have been some mistake, the prisoner was discharged.

The Conservative candidates addressed their supporters from committee-rooms at the close of the poll. The Liberals did not speak. No serious rioting has been reported; but boisterous demonstrations took place, together with fighting, in the Exchange news-rooms.

MIDDLESEX.

Perhaps the only other contest that excited an interest rivalling that in South-West Lancashire was the struggle in the metropolitan county of Middlesex. The result of Tuesday’s contest for Middlesex no doubt took even the Conservatives by surprise, while many Liberals must have been filled with amazement at finding a young nobleman, whose name, perhaps, they had heard for the first time only a few days before, winning in a canter. Among the explanations offered in the course of the day none seems so probable as that which attributes the neutralisation of the metropolitan county in Parliament to false security and apathy. The former was, it is thought, greatly strengthened by the fact that at last contest Viscount Chelsea was so easily defeated; and further, that the last vacancy was filled by a Liberal—Mr. Labouchere—without any semblance of opposition. The existence of apathy or supineness among a large proportion of the Liberal electors is attributed partly to the want of union between the candidates, which was manifest up to a very recent period. There were certainly no such drawbacks on the side of the Conservatives. Even a cursory observation of yesterday’s proceedings on their part must have convinced anyone that the battle had been carefully planned, and that nothing in the way of necessary organisation had been overlooked. In front of the principal committee-room of Lord George Hamilton—the Westminster Palace Hotel—were seen from an early hour long lines of cabs and broughams, with placards urging voters to “Plump for Hamilton;” and the most active efforts to secure every voter who could be reached were made, even after success was placed almost beyond the possibility of reversal. On the other hand, there were certainly no such outward signs of earnestness at the headquarters of Lord Enfield and Mr. Labouchere, at the Ship Hotel, Charing-cross. There might, of course, be plenty of work without much noise; but there is too much reason to believe that victory had been taken for granted, instead of every nerve being strained to secure it. The nine o’clock return gave the following result:—Enfield, 572; Labouchere, 561; Hamilton, 838. At eleven the numbers were—Enfield, 2907; Labouchere, 2839; Hamilton, 4045. These relative positions were not materially altered as the day advanced; but the election soon lost its interest, and the latter issues of the numbers seemed to attract but little attention. By one or two o’clock a much more absorbing interest began to be manifested in the vicinity of Charing-cross and Pall-mall by another contest which was proceeding in a distant part of the country. From the Carlton Club went forth hourly returns of the progress of the great struggle in South-West Lancashire, and the name of “Gladstone” took the place of those of the Middlesex candidates. The numbers telegraphed from Liverpool were excitingly exhibited, especially after the election fortunes of the Liberal leader had begun to wane, outside Lord George Hamilton’s committee-room at the top of White-hall, and the pavement soon became almost impassable with spectators of the returns. Even policemen caught the infection, and dotted down the results with ludicrous enthusiasm. The following is the close of the poll for Middlesex, as issued from the Liberal central committee-room:—

Hamilton (C)	...	...	...	...	...	7850
Enfield (L)	...	...	...	...	...	6507
Labouchere (L)	...	...	...	...	...	6897

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

A second prosecution has been commenced against the *Reveil* and the *Avenir National* for the Baudin subscription-lists, which they published between the date of their editors’ appearance before the Juge d’Instruction and the verdict, which sentenced them to fine and imprisonment. The *Charivari* declares the list of persecuted journals to be so numerous that it has been compelled to renounce the project of giving a catalogue raisonné of them, because it could not possibly have done so without publishing a special supplement. The Government have backed out of the prosecution against the *Gaulois* for publishing false news, and entered a *nolle prosequi*. The reason given for this is a very curious one, if true—namely, that the Government have discovered that the *Gaulois* held proof showing that the information reached it cut and dry from the Home Office.

Some surprise has been caused in Paris by the acquittal, at Clermont-Ferrand of a local paper—*L’Indépendant du Centre*—which had been prosecuted for publishing subscription-lists to the Baudin monument, the offence for which certain Paris papers were recently condemned. The Correctional Tribunal, before which the case was brought, took two hours to deliberate before giving its verdict of “Not guilty,” and supported it with weighty reasons. Side by side with this intelligence comes the announcement that the editor of another country paper—the *Indépendant du Midi*—has been sentenced to 1000f. fine by the Tribunal of Nismes for attacks upon the Emperor.

SPAIN.

The municipal elections in Spain, which had been fixed for Dec. 1, have been postponed until the 18th of that month, in order that the principle of universal suffrage may be applied to the fullest extent. The new municipalities are to meet on the first day of next year.

Senor Figuerola has issued a decree abolishing, from Jan. 1, 1869, the extra duty paid upon merchandise imported in foreign bottoms. In accordance with this same decree, a fixed duty of 1 real per 100 kilogrammes is, however, to be paid up to Jan. 1, 1872, upon the following articles:—Iron in bars, machinery, glass, earthenware, indigo in cakes, flock, tar, oils, and marble. The following articles will pay 5 reals per 100 kilogrammes:—Fabrics, iron other than in bar, alcohol, thread, paper, alum, sulphur, nitrate of sulphur, sulphate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphuric and muriatic acid, chlorine, lime, carbonate of soda, saltpetre, gum, cheese, tin, copper, brass in bars and in plates, hemp, flax, and furniture. The following will pay 10 reals until Jan. 1, 1872:—Sugar, cocoa, herrings, cotton-seed, coffee, leather, wax, and cinnamon.

A decree issued by Senor Sagasta sanctions the formation of public companies, with the reservation that the object for which they are established must be submitted to the local authorities, and that they must not place themselves under the control of any authority established in a foreign country.

The Government, in view of the results obtained by the loan in Spain, is able to meet all its engagements, and does not intend opening subscriptions at present in any foreign country. It is confirmed beyond a doubt that the half-yearly payment of the public debts is provided for.

A proof of the patriotic feeling that prevails throughout Spain was given at Barcelona on Sunday. Two large demonstrations took place in that city at the same time—one in favour of a constitutional monarchy, the other advocating a republican government. In the course of the day the two processions met, when they fraternised, to the cries of “Liberty” and “Fraternity,” and the leaders expressed their determination to respect the decision of the Constituent Cortes relative to the form of government.

General Espartero has addressed a letter to the Civil Governor of Salamanca, in which he says he has never entertained any personal ambition. He insists upon the necessity of supporting the Government in order to facilitate the speedy meeting of the Cortes to enact new fundamental laws.

An inconsiderable band of Carlists is reported to have made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Burgos.

ITALY.

A Royal decree, dated May 26, 1868, has been published, authorising, by virtue of the law of Aug. 15, 1867, a second issue of bonds upon the ecclesiastical property to the extent of 250,000,000 lire.

The Chambers met on Tuesday, but no speech from the throne was delivered. On Wednesday Signor Mari was chosen President of the Chamber of Deputies by 185 votes, against 93 given to Signor Crispi, candidate of the Left. Signor Mordino, candidate of the Right, was elected Vice-President.

Several members gave notice of their intention to interrogate the Government relative to the execution of Monti and Tognetti, the Pontifical debt, and the relations of France and Italy. General Menabrea agreed to reply to the questions relative to the execution at Rome, but did not consider the present an opportune moment to discuss the Pontifical debt or the Franco-Italian relations. Signor Curti then asked what course the Italian Government intended taking after this fresh defiance given by the Papacy to Italy. To this question General Menabrea replied that he did not disguise the political significance of the unjustifiable act of the Pontifical Government, and added:—“The Italian Government made every possible effort to avert it, but for the present I cannot reply or accept the discussion upon the question raised by Signor Curti.” General Bixio said that one of the condemned men was an Italian citizen, and that the execution should have been prevented at any cost. A vigorous and decided policy, he added, was necessary to restrain the Papacy, and to compel France to cease imposing her domination at Rome. General Menabrea, while wholly sharing the general indignation felt by the country and the Parliament, protested against the assertion that Italy suffered humiliation from any foreign Power, and deprecated further discussion as inexpedient. A very warm debate followed, and various orders of the day were proposed. The speeches condemning the Papacy and protesting against the French intervention at Rome were loudly cheered by the members of the Chamber and the public in the galleries. Signor Correnti proposed the following motion:—“The Chamber, fully concurring in the censure passed by the Government upon the act of the Papacy, passes to the order of the day.” The first part of this motion was unanimously approved, and the Chamber then passed to the order of the day by 147 votes against 119.

A statement has been issued by the Finance Minister showing that the deficit of the present year has been reduced from 217 millions to 81 millions, and that next year’s deficit will be only 81 millions, of which 70 millions will be met by the sale of the ecclesiastical property.

ROME.

On Monday the Pope made up his mind to execute the insurgents Monti and Tognetti, who helped to blow up the Sarsistori barracks last autumn. They were executed on Tuesday morning.

PRUSSIA.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Diet, on the 20th inst., the resolution moved by Herr Guernard on the freedom of speech was read the first time by an almost unanimous vote. This resolution proposes that no member of the Diet be prosecuted, or be placed under any responsibility outside the House of which he is a member, for any vote he may have given or expression he may have employed in the exercise of his duty as a member of the Diet. During the debate the Minister of the Interior stated that the Government assented to the resolution for the sake of peace, but not without strong misgivings.

HUNGARY.

In Tuesday’s sitting of the Hungarian Diet the Croatian deputies appeared for the first time, and were very warmly received. M. Zsedenyi and his political friends gave notice of the follow

ing questions:—"What has the Government done towards paralyzing the movement now going on in Roumania, to the danger of the peace of Europe? What attitude will the Government take up in view of possible occurrences in that quarter?"

THE UNITED STATES.

It is reported that General Grant has informed some newspaper correspondents that he will strictly enforce the laws enacted by Congress, without regard to his personal views or to party considerations.

The Government have, it is stated, instructed General McMahon, the newly-appointed Minister at Paraguay, to proceed to Asuncion with a naval force, in order to obtain redress for wrongs done to citizens of the United States.

Rumours were current in New York that a filibustering expedition of from 5000 to 7000 men was preparing to leave New Orleans for Cuba, in aid of the insurgents. The latest accounts represent the revolt as about to collapse, the insurgents having commenced to surrender in considerable numbers.

CANADA.

The Honourable Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, has declared the repeal of the Canadian Confederation Act to be impracticable, and advises a compromise regarding the confederation.

MEXICO.

The New York journals publish intelligence from Mexico announcing that the Government troops, under Escobedo, have been routed at Tamaulipas by the insurgent chief Vergas.

INDIA.

The whole of General Wilde's force has evacuated Huzara, and the *Times of India* says everything was done so well that not an enemy was visible on the way back. This is a proof, it considers, of the severity of the lesson the tribes have received, as their usual practice is to hang on the rear of a column and make believe, with flags and drums, that they have won the victory.

Little has transpired respecting the famine in Northern India. Emigration from the native States continues, the population of whole villages and districts flocking into British territory for food. Public works are being carried out in various places, arrangements being made to prevent too great a number of persons assembling at any one point, lest disease should arise.

The *Bombay Gazette* says the news is now confirmed that the Viceroy is to have an interview at Peshawar with the Ameer of Afghanistan, Shere Ali Khan. There will be a grand durbar, to which not only the frontier chiefs but those of the whole Panjab will be invited; but not less than 20,000 troops are to be present. The meeting is to take place, it is said, in December. A Bombay telegram reports a great battle between Shere Ali and Abdoel Rahman Khan, in which the latter was defeated and compelled to take to flight.

AUSTRALASIA.

At Sydney a sensation has been caused by the recent disclosures proving the existence of a slave trade between the South Sea Islands and Queensland. An influential committee had been appointed to call the attention of the English authorities thereto.

The recently-discovered country adjacent to the Gulf of Carpentaria is proving immensely rich in metalliferous ores. The New Zealand gold-fields of Auckland and Thames are doing well.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MARTEN, K.H.—The Colonelcy of the 6th (Inniskilling) Regiment of Dragoons is vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Thomas Marten, K.H., which occurred on Sunday last, aged seventy. He entered the Army as Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant in November, 1812, joined the army in the north of Spain in January the following year, and served in the last campaign in the south of France. In 1815 he proceeded to Belgium with his regiment, and was present in the retreat from Quatre Bras on June 17, and at Waterloo, where his horse was wounded. He also accompanied his regiment to Paris. The gallant General obtained his commission as Lieutenant June 23, 1817; Captain, May 4, 1822; Major, Dec. 12, 1826; Lieutenant-Colonel, May 29, 1835; Colonel, Nov. 9, 1846; Major-General, June 20, 1854; and Lieutenant-General, Feb. 16, 1862. General Marten was appointed Colonel of the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons in November, 1860. He was nominated a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1837.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN A CHURCH.—During morning service at St. Martin's, Ludgate, on Sunday, a young man, apparently a sailor, entered shortly before the commencement of the Litany, and, on being shown to a pew, attracted the attention of the congregation by the wildness of his look and by standing during the progress of the service. At length he left the pew, and was making for the vestry door, apparently thinking that was the way out. The sexton prevented him from going in that direction, and the young man, making use of some wild language, and declaring that no man should take him, attempted to cut his throat with a large Spanish knife he had in his hand. He was taken out of the church, but in the meantime he inflicted on himself a dreadful wound, about two inches from the heart. The wound is of such a serious nature that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. He was immediately conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He states that he comes from Germany, and that his only relative is a mother in South Carolina, his father having been killed in war.

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL CHAPEL IN WINDSOR CHAPEL.—Within the last few days several of the grand marble tableaux executed in inland work by Baron Triqueti, and intended for the decoration of the Albert Memorial Chapel, have arrived at Windsor Castle. Two of these beautiful works of art have been placed in their proper positions on the south wall of the interior of the chapel. The first to be noticed is that contributed by Princess Louise of Hesse. The subject is Pharaoh creating Joseph Viceroy of Egypt. The Egyptian King and Queen are represented sitting upon a throne in the palace, and the monarch is placing a jewelled chain and badge around the neck of Joseph, while an attendant officer is arraying the newly-created viceroy with a mantle. Next to Princess Alice's gift is a bas-relief, in white marble, of Ruth gleaning in the fields of Boaz, who stands watching the Moabites gathering the fallen ears. The next tableau upon the south wall is the offering of the firstborn of the Queen and the Prince Consort. The subject selected for Princess Victoria's tableau is "Jacob blessing the sons of Joseph." There is the tent with the aged patriarch seated. Before him kneel the sons of Joseph, and his hands—for he is in the act of blessing them—rest upon them. This touching scene in the early history of Israel is beautifully rendered. Above the tableau is a marble bas-relief portrait of the Crown Princess of Prussia, surrounded by the inscription, "Victoria at. a. xxviii." in gold letters upon a black ground, and beneath it is the motto, "Love and Piety." Only a portion of the Princess of Wales's offering has yet reached the castle. The medallion portrait in white marble has around it the inscription, "Alexandra at. a. xxiii." This, with other portions of the borders, has arrived safely, and the tableau itself is shortly expected.

WHAT WE HAVE GOT FOR OUR IMMENSE OUTLAY.—A very competent authority, Captain Sherard Osborne, R.N., thus describes the utterly inefficient condition of those "bloated armaments" (to use Mr. Disraeli's phrase), which are costing British tax payers so much money, and annually tending to increase the lamentable amount of poverty in the nation. The Yanks have quite seen through our calico fleet, and shown how ironclads unprotected at the ends will only serve to burn or smoke out our seamen from protected box batteries; how rams of the Amazon type will not ram, save to their own destruction; how things like the Pallas will not serve as the eyes of a fleet to any future Nelson; how "it would be difficult to imagine a case of more successful deception than that by which the British public has been led to believe that the armour-plates of the Hercules are 9 in. in thickness," because a Hercules target was stuck up in the Exhibition with a 9-in. plate on it, and so ticketed; and how they have summed us up, after spending so many millions of money, as merely possessing an "egg-shell fleet," which, "in the event of a war, would prove a source of weakness rather than of strength to the nation." If such is, then, the result, and I and many others believe it to be so, surely the real remedy lies in economy? If a collection of old gentlemen or officers, incapable of appreciating the future requirements of our Navy and Army, are to waste public money in ships and forts because it is our ancient custom that they should do so, the less money they have to play with the better. When war really comes we shall all wake up; we shall have all the better means in hoarded wealth to meet the requirements of the moment; and we may rely on the patriotism of our countrymen, the skill, energy, and resources of our private factories and yards, and the genius of our people for war as well as their love of peace. Herein lies our strength; for, as the Commissioners already quoted say, very truly, "No one who examines the products of British skill and labour as illustrated in the Champ de Mars can doubt for a moment that English ship-yards can turn out ironclads better adapted for naval warfare than any possessed by the British Government; indeed, they have already supplied them to other countries." What can be done by this nation in war ships and sailors can, when the necessity arises, be also accomplished in fortifications and soldiers; and I will back a good railway contractor to throw up an earthwork in forty-eight hours far more formidable against an enemy's fleet than anything yet produced at Spithead or Plymouth.

BANQUET TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

LAST Saturday evening the American Minister, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, was entertained at a banquet by the Mayor and over 300 of the chief inhabitants of Brighton, in the New Dome Assembly-room of the Pavilion. Mr. Peabody had been invited to the banquet, but was absent in consequence of the delicate state of his health. The Mayor (Mr. Alderman Lester) took the chair, and was supported by the American Minister, Sir Curtis Lampson, Sir Emerson Tennent, the Vicar of Brighton, M. Louis Blanc, &c. About 200 ladies (including Mrs. Johnson and party) were accommodated in the balcony of the banqueting-hall.

The Mayor gave "The Queen," following it by "The President of the United States;" and, the usual toasts having been disposed of, he gave the toast of the evening—"His Excellency the American Minister, and prosperity to the United States."

Mr. Johnson, on rising to reply, was received with enthusiastic and prolonged cheering. When it subsided, he said he had received so many civilities since he had reached our shores that he was bankrupt in language suitable to acknowledge that which they had then tendered. He should bear in grateful remembrance his visit to Brighton and its associations. Whatever some ultra-loyalists in his own country or in this may have thought of the propriety of his visiting other places because he should be likely to meet there people who had sympathised with his Southern brethren, they could make no objection to his visiting Brighton. He then referred to the part Brighton had taken in reference to the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and to the sympathy she had expressed on the occasion of the assassination of President Lincoln. He then wished to repeat more distinctly, if possible, than he had already done, that, whatever apprehensions might have been entertained that the causes which had disturbed the amicable relations of the two countries might eventually cause us to glide into a war, these apprehensions might be dismissed. The two Governments and Lord Stanley and himself, acting upon the humane and Christian doctrine enunciated by the Convention in Paris of 1856, have settled all—first, by agreeing that the laws of citizenship in the two countries shall in the future be the same, and that a naturalised citizen in either shall in all future time enjoy in all respects all the rights of a native citizen. Thus an irritating cause of disturbance, more than once threatening imminent war, was closed, thank God, for ever! The next question—a disputed boundary, which any two individuals would have been censured for taking into court to adjudge if they could have called in a friend to make an ascertainment for them—is now to be assessed, if an umpire can ascertain it, by the terms of the treaty of 1846, and, if he cannot so ascertain it, he is to run a line which he thinks approximates nearest to the purpose. And to show that your Government are not unwilling to trust to the mediation of one who is not at the head of a monarchy, they have agreed cordially and cheerfully to submit it to the president of the Swiss Confederation. The other question was the Alabama claims. Those claims almost made me wish we never had a State called by that name. Now, you will understand, for I am speaking to educated men, and, if possible, to more educated women, that there were two questions involved in the point. The first was the right of your Government to recognise, at the early period they did, the Southern Confederation as belligerents. The second was, if the Confederation were belligerent, did your Government exercise due and proper vigilance, as netters, to guard against your citizens or others violating the obligations of your neutrality? If either is decided in favour of the United States, I know, and everything I have seen and heard since I came to England assure me, that no people in either country will be more satisfied than the people of England. If it is settled in favour of your Government, I know the honour of my own people so well as to be satisfied that they, too, will be contented. But I say this in friendship—I have hinted it to Lord Stanley—that, if I was a British statesman and had the power exclusively in my own hand, I would pay every dollar at once, because the principle which will be established if there is no such payment will be a principle which in the future may operate most injuriously, and, in regard to commerce, most fatally, to England. In case of war between your country and any other, every sea being covered by your commerce, the wealth almost of the world being carried under your flag, you would be open to the operation of any freebooter who might receive a commission from any neutral nation, and then your loss, I mean the loss in money—I will not say in character, for your character you can never lose—the loss in money will quadruple what you would lose if you paid every dollar of the claims known as the Alabama claims. Upon these topics I forbear longer to speak. You have a question here about disestablishment, with which, of course, it is not my province to deal. But we have disestablished an establishment which our common ancestry founded in America, and we have disendowed it, too, of an endowment granted by the same common ancestors. We have done away with the establishment of slavery. We have disendowed it of the only endowment ever granted it, and for which our common fathers are equally responsible; we have disendowed it of total and helpless ignorance. We have made the negroes to be as God and nature—if we are permitted at all to indulge in scrutinising the purposes of God and nature—intended they should be, Christians. Your Premier, Mr. Mayor, whom it was my good fortune to become personally acquainted with soon after my arrival in London, and whom I knew long before by reading a portion of what, perhaps, he now wishes he had never given his pen to—but which, perhaps, will live longer than statesmanship—in a speech delivered the other day, admirable in its tone, felicitous in its language, patriotic in its spirit, ventured to say—he had not lost, I think, altogether, his powers of imagination—that the Englishman had more liberty than the native of any other country in the world. Now, I will leave to others to speak for their own; but if my right hon. friend will honour the United States by paying them a visit he will see the first moment he lands on our shores—and, if he doubts it then, will become more and more assured of it during every day of his residence—that perhaps there are no people in the world who have more liberty than the people of the United States; and if he can say that the people of England enjoy more liberty, all I have to say is this, that the sooner it is taken away from them the better. Others not only have liberty, but they take all sorts of liberties with all sorts of people."

His Excellency sat down amid enthusiastic cheering and waving of handkerchiefs, both from the gentlemen at the tables and the ladies in the balcony.

The Hon. R. Johnson subsequently proposed "The Mayor and Corporation of Brighton." He had deemed the naming of George Peabody in his previous speech unnecessary; but as his friend had been named he would say that the name of George Peabody was deeply engraven on every English and American heart, and will be from age to age engraven on the hearts of all who are to follow. For princely munificence, for the liberal disposition of his wealth, earned by laborious industry and by wise and discreet conduct, he stands almost without a parallel in the annals of benevolence, and so long as time shall last the benefit of his munificence will be felt in this country and in America.

The toast was suitably received and responded to. The succeeding international toasts were "Mr. Peabody and the Invited Guests," responded to by Mr. Emerson Tennent in an eloquent speech; and "The Anglo-Saxon Race," acknowledged by Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., in substitution for Sir Curtis Lampson.

ELOPEMENT IN WARWICKSHIRE.—On Wednesday considerable excitement was caused in Leamington amongst fashionable circles on its becoming known that the only daughter of one of the most respected clergymen in the neighbourhood had eloped with a relative of the family, who is an officer in her Majesty's service. The young lady, who has not yet attained her majority, is possessed of a very large fortune in her own right, and is said to be a ward in Chancery. She was missed from her home early on Tuesday morning, and has been traced to a neighbouring town, to which she and her companion proceeded from Leamington in a fly. There, it is believed, they separated, and the gentleman proceeded to London. The exact whereabouts of the lady is not yet known.

BRIBERY AT BRECON BOROUGH ELECTION.

LAST week, during the progress of the Brecon election, considerable excitement was caused in the town by a report that two men had been apprehended on a warrant charging them with bribery to secure the return of Mr. H. Gwyn, the Conservative candidate. This excitement was further increased by a report that one of the men was the veritable "man from the moon." On Friday James Morgan, landlord of the Farmers' Arms, was brought up at Brecon on a charge of promising to procure, and afterwards procuring, money to induce John New to vote for Mr. H. Gwyn at the ensuing election, &c. John New deposed that he was an engine-fitter in the employ of the Brecon and Merthyr Railway Company, and had been so nearly four years. He had been asked by Mr. Felix Golden to vote for Mr. Gwyn, and he should have some money after the election. The money was to be for voting for Mr. Gwyn. Golden said he would get him as much as he could if he would vote for Mr. Gwyn. Nothing was said as to the amount. The witness further deposed as follows:—I saw Golden several times upon the same subject. I objected to wait till after the election. I was introduced to defendant Morgan by Farrington at the railway station at about five o'clock on the evening of the nomination day. Farrington said, in introducing him to me, "You are on the wrong scent; Golden had nothing whatever to do with it; this is the man (meaning defendant Morgan) who will do the business for you." I had a conversation with defendant as he walked up and down the platform. He said to me that he would, and for a hundred down, provided he got altogether—that is, the railway men. He thought he had seventeen or eighteen. I understood him to mean £100, but he did not say one hundred what. He then went off the platform to make arrangements. I went to fetch Farrington, and he went through the booking-office outside the station on to the road. We were then all there; that is, defendant and Farrington and I together. Arrangements were then made. He was to meet defendant at the station at 9:30 that night, and to have the other men with us. I met Farrington going down the Watton between eight and nine o'clock. We walked together as far as Charles-street. There was no one with us. I went home. Got there about 8:30. I came out at nine exactly. Coming out I met Farrington. He called me to him and said—Mr. Morgan objected to the remainder of the sentence. Examination continued:—From information I received I went to the Military Arms, had a glass, and stayed five minutes. Then went towards the station, and, acting upon the information I received, I went almost to the spot where the money was to be had. I went over the gate on the loop line near the station, and was tapped on the shoulder by defendant, who was behind the post. It was a dark spot where he stood, but there was a lamp lit near the turntable, which threw light up the line, and reflected on one of the carriages. When I was tapped on the shoulder, defendant asked me where the other fellows were. I swear it was the defendant Morgan. I replied he was nearly half an hour before time. He said, "Never mind; go up there. You will see a gentleman who wishes to speak with you." I went, and in walking up I saw a man get up who was lying on the side of the bank. I went up to him. He said, "Are you a railway man?" I said, "Yes." He said, "Here," and dropped a parcel into my hand. He was within three or four yards of the carriage. I looked at the contents of the parcel at the first light near the corner, and found I had five sovereigns, which were afterwards marked in my presence by Mr. Wilson, the station-master, and given up to him to be produced if necessary. In my conversation with the defendant he said that the money was to be for my vote for Mr. Gwyn, so as to keep the "old boy" in. The witness was subjected to a long cross-examination by Mr. Morgan, but without in the least shaking his testimony. He was re-examined by Mr. Games, and, in reply, stated that he went to the Wellington Hotel that night, saw several there, and told them all that had occurred. Saw Mr. Giffard, Mr. Games, and others, and the money was marked at their suggestion. After hearing Mr. Morgan, the magistrates committed him for trial, accepting bail to the amount of £600. On Monday the other agent in this attempted corruption, George Thomas, of Tarnanbach, near Tredegar, was brought up, charged with having given John New a sum of money—to wit, £5, to induce the said John New to vote for Mr. Howel Gwyn, &c. This case created, if possible, more excitement than the previous one, the party charged being the reputed "man in the moon." After a long examination, he was also committed for trial.

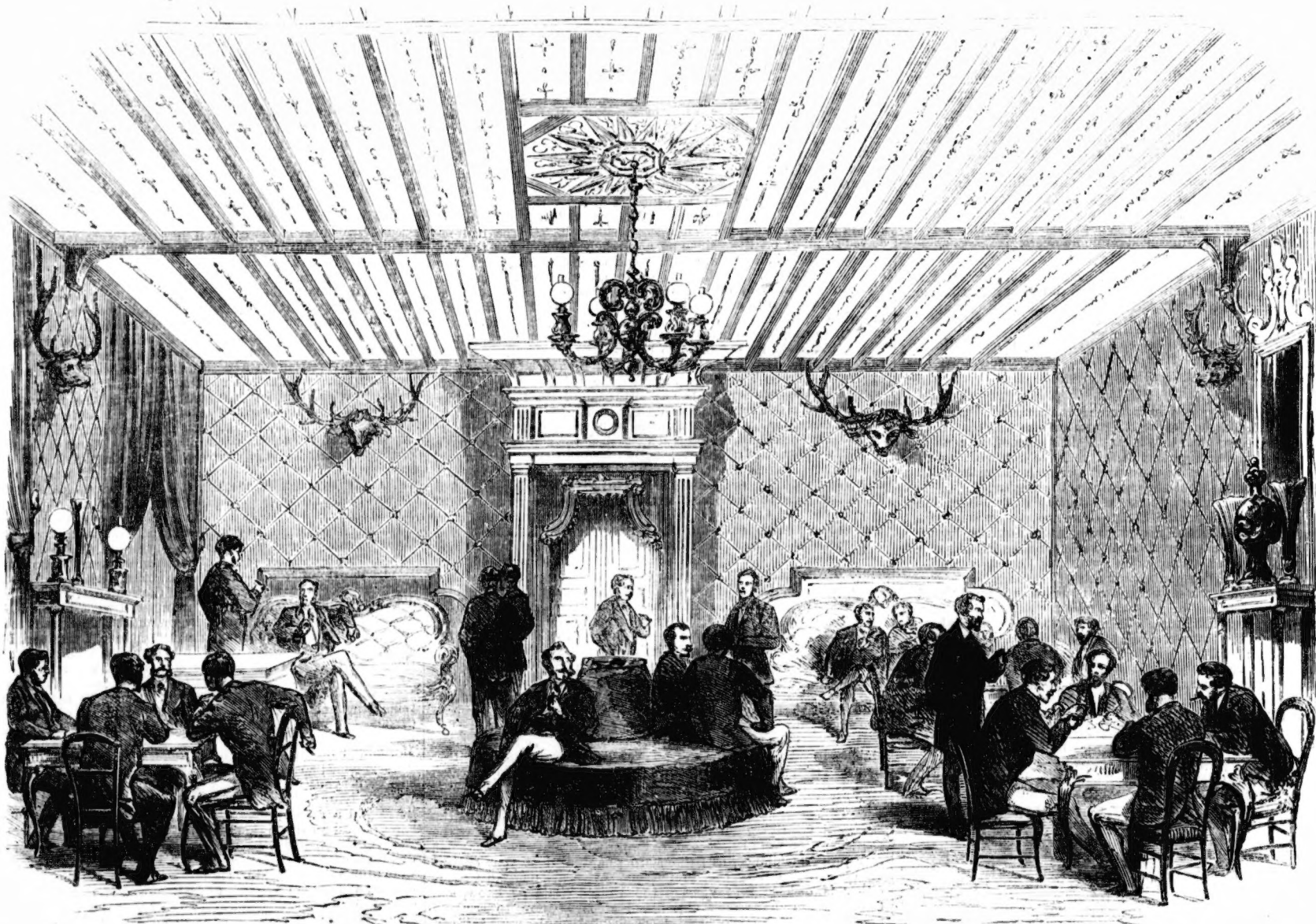
SUPERSTITION.—The child of a Devonshire labourer died from scalds caused by its turning over a saucepan. At the inquest the following strange evidence was given by Ann Manley, a witness:—"I am the wife of James Manley, labourer. I met Sarah Sheppard about nine o'clock on Thursday coming on the road with the child in her arms, wrapped in the tail of her frock. She said her child was scalded. Then I charmed it as I charmed it before, when a stone hopped out of the fire last Honiton fair and scalded its eye. I charmed it in the road. I charmed it by saying to myself, 'There was two angels come from the north; one of them bring fire and the other frost; in frost, out fire, &c.' I repeat this three times. This is good for a scald. I can't say it's good for anything else. Old John Sparway told me this charm many years ago. A man may tell a woman the charm, or a woman may tell a man; but if a woman tells a woman or a man a man I consider it won't do any good at all."

THE FRENCH COURT AT COMPIEGNE.

THE alleged accident to the Prince of Wales—which happily turns out to have been a very trifling affair—has directed attention for a day or two to the sojourn of the French Court at Compiègne, where the Prince and Princess were guests of the Emperor for a short time before their departure from Paris for Copenhagen. Otherwise, even the French newspapers have taken little notice of the Imperial doings. In fact, very few of them had any particulars of the supposed accident; and several of them may be supposed to share the expressed opinion of the *Indépendance Belge*, which declared that it should not record any of the Court festivities, since such intelligence would be incompatible with the present state of public feeling in France. There is always sufficient interest in the doings of the distinguished party assembled at the old hunting chateau (now transformed into a beautiful palace) to gain the attention of the Parisians, however; and the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales has distinguished the present hunting season, for all the English of the party turned out in our usual scarlet, and rode pretty hard. The riding is not generally very tremendous in the forest at Compiègne; and one of our Engravings will represent the usual proceedings on the grand occasion of a shooting party. The sketch from which our Illustration is taken was made one day last week, when, after breakfast, with some of his privileged guests, the Emperor made up a gun party and went off to the preserves. They may well be called preserves, as our readers may easily see; for our picture shows them the Imperial cover—that reserved for the distinguished gun, which is charged by Baron Lage, who is in attendance for that purpose. There are other covers for the guests; but the sport is not particularly fatiguing—it is to real, proper sportsmanlike shooting what counting the horseshoe nails and chopping the faggots, as performed by our Sheriffs, is to making out the balance-sheet of a manufactory and splitting rails for a half-mile fence.

The Empress and the Prince Imperial went down to the covert during the proceedings, and the guests who were not sportsmen went out for a drive to the palace at Pierre Fonds or amused themselves how they pleased.

There is, by-the-by, no lack of amusement at the palace, especially in the evenings. There is, for instance, the theatre, where only the other night the actors from the Théâtre Français performed "Duc Job" to their distinguished audience, who applauded them with very hearty appreciation. The little theatre is admirably arranged, and the spectacle of that select audience is choice, if not overwhelming; it is all light and jewels, to say nothing of beauty and grace. The Emperor, too, has his private box, the same as at any other theatre; and it may be believed that admission to this foyer is a very great distinction. It is in fact, however, a kind of ante-room, to which a good many guests are

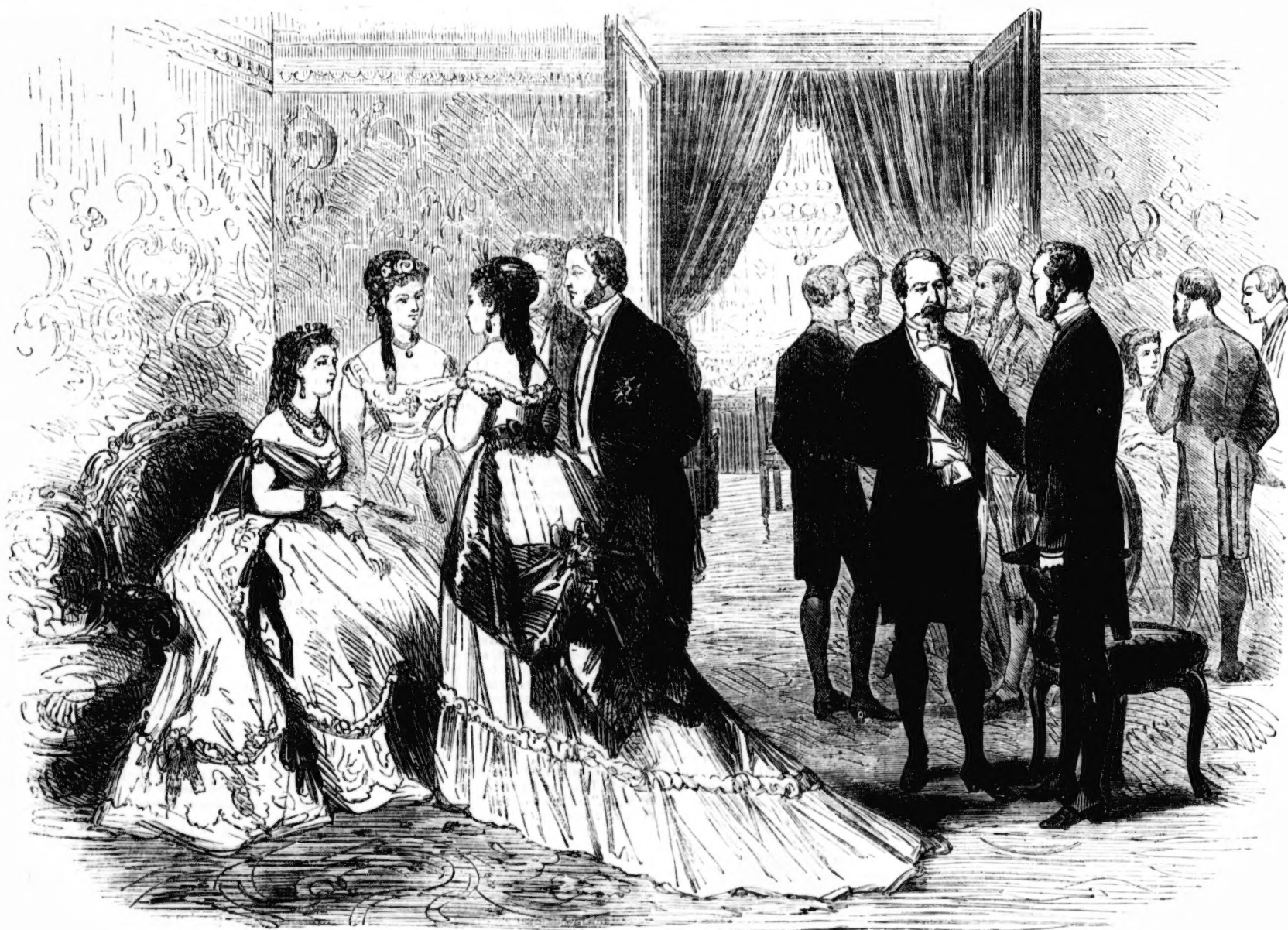


THE IMPERIAL GUESTS AT COMPIÈGNE: THE AFTER-DINNER CIGAR.

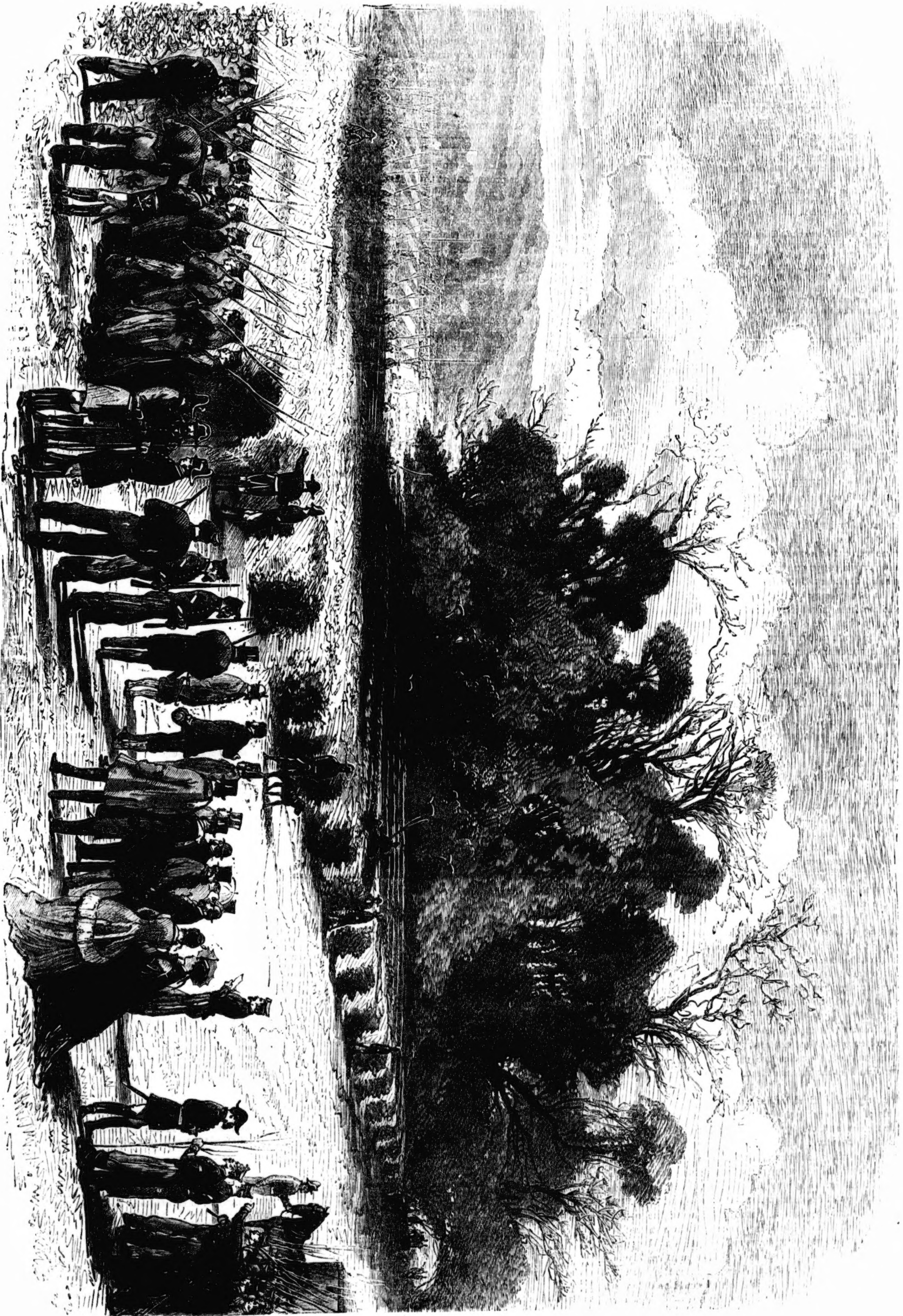
invited by turns; for the Emperor and Empress are perfect host and hostess, and study in everything the comfort of their visitors. This may be shown from the fact that a capital smoking-saloon is provided for the gentlemen who choose to avail themselves of it after dinner. The Empress herself frequently intimates

to the younger portion of the company that they can go and take their cigar; but she places a limit on the time that they are to be absent, doubtless with regard to their health as well as to check the selfishness which might lead them to desert even the Imperial drawing-room a little too much on these occasions. The party at

Compiègne is, in fact, more untrammelled by mere Court etiquette than is generally supposed; and certainly every effort is made to render the visit there as pleasant as it could be at any country house where there is scarcely any limit to the means of providing amusement.



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Christmas in Alsace, &c., &c. Together with Illustrations of Current Events.
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A Clown's Story. By W. S. Gilbert.
A Queer Shuffle of the Cards. By W. Clement Scott.
The Lost Alderman. By Thomas Archer.
Crowning the Christmas King. By Sheldon Chadwick.
And all the News of the Week.



THE MEAT TRADE.

LONDON has this week been the scene of an event not only of great but of permanent importance. The new Dead-Meat and Poultry Market was inaugurated by the Lord Mayor on Tuesday. In this fact we think we can see the commencement of a great reform. We have more than once insisted upon the propriety of suppressing private slaughter-houses in the heart of the metropolis and other large towns, and, as a necessary preliminary, on the abolition of live-cattle markets in strictly urban districts. It is hardly necessary that the objections to intramural cattle-slaying should be again pointed out; they are patent to everyone, and the removal of such nuisances as private shambles is concurred in by all save a few tradesmen who are desirous of keeping things as they are lest they should have to adopt new methods of conducting their business, and who, of course, flourish in our faces, when a reform in this direction is mooted, those claims of "vested interests" which, somehow or other, always stand in the way of all reforms.

The experiment, however, that is now about to be tried in London of having a really suitable and sufficiently commodious dead-meat market, with all the necessary appliances for the conveyance, by railway and otherwise, of the carcasses from provincial slaughter-houses to the stalls of the venders at Old Smithfield—but which must, we suppose, be called "Old Smithfield" no longer—is likely to open a new era in the meat trade, and to show that the health, economy, convenience, and comfort of all concerned will be promoted by a total revolution in the system of provisioning great towns. Were carcasses instead of live cattle, sheep, and pigs brought to the London market, the poor beasts themselves would be spared the harassing torture they undergo *in transitu* at the hands of drovers often more brutal than the creatures they goad to madness. The meat would be more wholesome, because not fevered, bruised, and battered. Hotbeds of disease in the shape of intramural killing-houses would be swept away, and the sanitary condition of cities be greatly improved thereby. Great saving would be effected in the cost of conveyance, because our railway companies could afford to carry the dead carcass at a much lower rate, weight for weight, than they can live animals, and the services of drovers and other attendants could be entirely dispensed with.

The only real difficulties in the way of this course—the trouble of transporting the meat from the railway stations to the market and the question of utilising the offal—may be easily overcome. Indeed, one of these difficulties is overcome already in the case of the new market at Smithfield, which is now connected with several of the great railway lines running into London, and will, no doubt, speedily be put into communication with all of them. As for the offal, the dealers in those portions of the carcass that are so denominated would soon accommodate themselves to circumstances, and erect their establishments at the points where the article they deal in could be most readily obtained. And out of that, too, there would arise another incidental advantage: the dwellers in cities would be delivered from the proximity of those horrible nuisances—boiling-down houses—which are so pestiferous, and render several quarters of London almost uninhabitable. Slaughtering-places, of course, there would still have to be; but as these would be at a distance from the abodes of closely-packed populations, neither they nor the attendant establishments for the utilising of offal would interfere with the

health, the comfort, or the convenience of the public. No doubt it will require some time to perfect all the arrangements necessary for substituting a supply of dead meat for live animals in the great food-requiring centres of population; but we may safely trust to time and enterprise for accomplishing what is needed. In the erection of the new establishment in London we see the beginning of the end, and we consequently hail the ceremony of last Tuesday as a great step towards the abolition of the Islington Cattle Market; the abrogation of private slaughter-houses, with all their concomitant noisome filth and abominations; and the inauguration of a cheap, cleanly, wholesome, and convenient means of supplying the metropolis with animal food.

FOOLHARDINESS OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

SCARCELY a week passes in which some unlucky railway passenger is not prosecuted at the instance of the companies for leaving or attempting to enter carriages while trains are in motion. Now this is quite right, for it is obviously desirable, in the interest of passengers themselves, that a stop should be put to the foolish practice of jumping in and out of trains in motion; but, unfortunately, it always happens that the persons prosecuted have already sustained injury by their folly, and the suspicion is engendered that the companies are less anxious to punish breaches of their by-laws than, by taking the first step themselves, to prevent prosecutions for damages. Persons in the habit of travelling by train may, almost every journey they make, see the by-laws against the practices in question violated with impunity. It is only when an "accident" occurs, and somebody is hurt, that railway officials trouble themselves about the matter. If there is no danger of an action for damages, delinquents are allowed to go unchallenged.

This is not the right system to follow. All infringements of the rules against entering and leaving trains in motion, crossing the line, and so on, should be rigidly punished, whether mischief happens from them or not. It was only on Wednesday last that we ourselves saw a gross violation of these rules pass unquestioned. A train arrived at one platform of Cannon-street station, and a gentleman got out who evidently wished to catch a train just about to start from another platform. In order to do this he crossed a double set of rails, jumping down on the one side and up on the other, and had barely time to accomplish the feat ere an approaching train was on the very spot where he had stood a moment before. He did accomplish it, however, so no mischief occurred, and he passed on unchallenged. Had this reckless man failed in gaining a footing on the platform (which, by-the-by, he very nearly did), and been injured in consequence of his own foolish conduct, a great hubbub would have been made about the matter, and he would have been prosecuted and subjected to a pecuniary mulct, in addition, probably, to having his limbs broken. But it is those persons who do these things and don't get injured whom we wish to see punished, for the example they set is infinitely more harmful than that of those who get maimed on the spot, who suffer immediate punishment, and whose palpable sufferings tend to deter others from like folly. We earnestly commend this view of the matter to railway authorities of all ranks and kinds.

ELECTION RIOTS.—More election riots are reported. At Tredegar and Blaenavon, on the occasion of the contest in Monmouthshire, the mob had the mastery for hours, the military were called out, the Riot Act was read, and great destruction of property took place. At Bandon there has been a deadly conflict between the roughs of each party, and one or more lives have been lost. Barnsley, in the southern division of the West Riding, has been the scene of a disgraceful riot; the police were compelled to draw their cutlasses, and several persons were seriously injured. In some districts of West Staffordshire, Leicestershire, and other counties, also, rioting and violence reigned unchecked until the bands of roughs were dispersed by the military. In Ireland, too, several riots have occurred, and two or three persons have lost their lives.

INTIMIDATING ELECTORS.—It should be known at the present crisis that, in addition to the penalties attaching to bribery and making promises of reward to voters, the following enactments against intimidation and threatening are contained in the fifth section of the 17 and 18 Vict., c. 102:—"Every person who shall directly or indirectly, by himself or any other person on his behalf, make use of, or threaten to make use of, any force, violence, or restraint, or inflict, or threaten the infliction, by himself, or by or through any other person, of any injury, damage, harm, or loss, or in any other manner practise intimidation upon or against any person, in order to induce or compel such person to vote, or refrain from voting, or on account of such person having voted, or refrained from voting, at any election . . . shall be deemed to have committed the offence of undue influence, and shall also be guilty of a misdemeanour . . . and shall be liable to forfeit the sum of £50 to any person who shall sue for the same, together with full costs of suit." Perhaps some persons cognisant of cases where this clause has been contravened will have the public spirit to prosecute delinquents, and so put a check upon one of the greatest banes of our electoral system.

WILL OF THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.—The will of the late Marquis of Hastings, dated on June 17 last, was proved, on the 20th inst., by Admiral Hastings Reginald Yelverton, C.B., one of the executors; a power being reserved of making the like grant to Henry Padwick, Esq., the other executor. The deceased Marquis has left to the Marchioness all the jewels usually worn by her or in her possession, and all her paraphernalia absolutely; and to his stepfather, Admiral Yelverton, and his friend, Henry Padwick, Esq., a legacy of £1000 each. Subject to these legacies, the testator has left all his real and personal estate whatever to his executors, upon trust in the first place to pay his just debts, and then to pay the annual income of the remainder to the Marchioness during her widowhood; and upon her death or second marriage, whichever event shall first happen, to pay the said income to his sister, Viscountess Marsham, during her life, for her separate use; and after her death, the principal to go to such of her children as she shall appoint, and, in default of such appointment, to all her children equally. The personal property is sworn under £90,000.

FREEDOM OF REPORTING PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.—The Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday gave judgment on a question of great importance affecting the privileges of the press. In February, 1867, a debate took place in the House of Lords on a petition presented on behalf of Mr. Rigby Watson praying for an investigation of certain charges brought by him against Chief Baron Kelly. Lord Chelmsford, in defending the conduct of the Chief Baron, strongly condemned the course which had been pursued by Mr. Watson; and for printing a report of the debate, and a leading article commenting thereon, Mr. Watson prosecuted the publisher of the *Times* for libel. Chief Baron Cockburn directed the jury that, if the report was accurate and faithful, and the article a fair comment on a topic of public interest, the action could not be sustained. The full Court has now unanimously confirmed this decision. The main question, as pointed out by the Chief Justice, was whether a report in a public newspaper of a debate in either House of Parliament, containing matter disparaging to the character of an individual which had been spoken in debate, was actionable at the suit of the party whose character was called in question. They were of opinion that it was not.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the Royal family will, it is understood, reside at Windsor till after Dec. 14 (the anniversary of the late Prince Consort's death), and then proceed to Osborne for the Christmas holidays.

THE PRINCE OF WALES had a fall while hunting at Compiègne, the other day, but sustained no injury.

PRINCESS ALICE OF HESSE gave birth, on Wednesday, to a son.

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND left London on Wednesday afternoon on her return to Holland, via Calais. Her Majesty is expected to return to this country early in the ensuing year.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT was invested with the order of the Star of India, by Lord Napier of Magdala, on Wednesday.

DR. TAIT has been on a visit to his new diocese, and preached last Sunday at St. George's, Ramsgate, and St. Peter's, Margate.

DR. McNEILL, the new Dean of Ripon, read himself in at the cathedral on Sunday, and made the usual declaration.

THE ADDRESS, in reply to the Queen's Speech, will, it is said, be made in the House of Commons by Mr. Assheton-Cross, M.P. for South-West Lancashire, and be seconded by Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P. for Westminster.

M. BERRYER, the distinguished French advocate and deputy, is so seriously ill that his life is despaired of.

MR. DISRAELI has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the new church of St. Luke, Kentish Town, which will be forthwith commenced.

LORD JUSTICE PAGE WOOD will, according to rumours in legal circles, be Lord Chancellor in the event of a change of Government, and Sir Ronald Palmer will become Lord Justice of Appeal.

MR. SMITH CHILD, of Staffordshire, and Mr. R. J. Harvey, late M.P. for Thetford, have been created Baronets. Several other gentlemen, it is understood, will be made Baronets.

SIR WILLIAM JENNER is announced to preside at the second annual meeting of the Victoria Hospital for Children, Gough House, Chelsea. The meeting is arranged to take place on Dec. 2, at three o'clock, at Willis's Rooms.

LORD STANLEY has consented to a modification of the protocol settling the Alabama dispute. The commission of four will sit at Washington instead of London, as at first agreed upon.

MR. ROBERT CRAWFORD, of the Reform Club, the defeated Liberal candidate at Shrewsbury, has announced to the electors that he has taken the necessary preliminary steps for petitioning.

M. MAZZINI, who has been for some time suffering from an internal complaint which has caused great prostration, is now convalescent.

MORE SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE have been felt along the coast of Chili—some of them very severe, and doing much damage to property, though not causing any loss of life.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT, at the instance of the British Minister, has ordered redress to be afforded to the English missionaries at Hangchow for the outrages recently committed on them there.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP NYMPH has, it is said, "this season" captured nine slave-dhows on the east coast of Africa.

BARON ALPHONSE DE ROTHSCHILD, by a decision of the directors of the Northern Railway, has been named president of the board in place of his deceased father Baron James.

GENERAL R. PIGOT died, on Sunday, at his residence, Chieveley, near Newbury. He was Colonel of the 4th Dragoon Guards, was in his ninety-fifth year, and was the oldest General in the British Army. He entered the service in 1793.

A PROJECT has been set on foot at Milan to erect a monument to Rossini in that city. A solemn musical festival is to be given to raise funds for that object.

THE MARRIAGE OF MR. EYKYN, M.P. for Windsor, with the Hon. Miss Mostyn, eldest daughter of Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, is arranged to take place to-day, at St. George's, Hanover-square.

THE THREE WEEKS' POLL for the Chancellorship of the University of Edinburgh has resulted in the return of Lord President Inglis, by a majority of 210 votes over Mr. Gladstone.

THE RETURN OF MR. JOHNSTON FOR BELFAST has been celebrated with great rejoicings in Downpatrick. An immense torchlight procession paraded the town playing pipes and drums and firing squibs and pistol-shots as a *feu-de-joie*.

COLONEL THE HON. F. A. THESIGER, of the 95th Regiment, late Deputy Adjutant-General of the Abyssinian expedition, has been appointed Adjutant-General of the Indian army, in place of Colonel H. E. Longden, C.B., who has been compelled by failing health to resign that post.

A NEW HOSPITAL FOR ROTHERHAM is projected, in connection with the dispensary, at a cost of £6000. A site of about three acres and a half has been secured.

A CYCLONE OCCURRED IN THE BAY OF BENGAL on the 13th inst., principally along the Arracan coast. Akyab suffered severely, and the rice crop is much damaged.

CAPTAIN VESEY, of the Coldstream Guards, whilst hunting with the Guards' flying pack of doghounds last Saturday, met with an accident soon after starting. His horse fell on a fence, and, on coming to the ground, rolled on its rider, breaking the bone of his right leg immediately below the knee.

BY THE 26th VICT., cap. 29, sec. 3, all bills, charges, and claims on a candidate for or in respect of any election are to be sent in "within one month of the declaration of the election" to the agents, or the right to recover is barred.

A NEW POSTAL TREATY, which is being negotiated between Great Britain and North Germany, stipulates that the postage between the two countries is to be threepence, and that the system of Post-Office orders is to be introduced.

THE COMFORTING INTIMATION that a gang of burglars is in full working order in the Brixton and Clapham roads has been conveyed to the inhabitants of that quarter by the local journals and the police.

THE ELECTION OF THE SIXTEEN REPRESENTATIVE PEERS OF SCOTLAND will take place, in Holyrood House, on Dec. 10 next. With amusing quaintness, the Royal proclamation enjoins the magistrates of Edinburgh to "take special care to preserve the peace thereof during the time of the said election, and to prevent all manner of riots, tumults, disorder, and violence whatsoever." This is a relic of the early post-union days.

THE NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION has just forwarded to Milford Haven a fine new life-boat which has been presented to it by Titus Salt, jun., Esq., of Bradford. The boat is named the Katherine; and here it may be mentioned that Mr. Salt's father had previously liberally presented to the institution the entire cost of the Stromness life-boat establishment, and that his boat is named the Saltire. It was instrumental, a few weeks since, in rendering good service to a vessel in distress.

A PROPOSITION, originating with some of the working-class electors of Sheffield, to present Mr. Roebuck with a handsome testimonial in consideration of his twenty years' service as a member of Parliament for that borough, has been very warmly taken up. Although no general canvass has as yet been started, a considerable sum has been sent in unsolicited, the amount already subscribed approaching £2000.

THE SPANISH BISHOPS are said to be preparing to celebrate a grand religious act, by the assembling of a general council at Toledo to deliberate on the new situation in which the Church is placed by the revolution and by the proposed proclamation of the principles of religious liberty. It is proposed that each Bishop should afterwards communicate to their clergy, in a sort of provincial synod, the decision which may be arrived at.

SOME IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS have taken place at Shoeburyness during the past week. Under the presidency of General Leffroy, the Ordnance select committee have subjected the Whitworth nine-inch gun to some trials which have produced remarkable results. A range of 10,300 yards has been obtained with a 250 lb. shot, and of 11,127 yards with a shell weighing 310 lb. In each case the charge consisted of 50 lb. of powder.

MONDAY was the anniversary of the execution of the three Fenians, Allen, Gould, and Larkin, for the murder of Sergeant Brett at Manchester. On Sunday afternoon, with a view of keeping the event in remembrance, a body of "patriots," headed by James Finlen, made up what they termed a "funeral procession," and marched from Clerkenwell-green, through some of the principal thoroughfares, to "the Reformers' Tree," in Hyde Park, where several speakers indulged in violent denunciations of the Government.

MR. HUGHES, in an address to the electors of Frome, thanks them, in felicitous language, for his election. He animadverted in severe terms on the conduct of those of his opponents who have employed "the sinister influences of cajolery, drink, intimidation, and direct bribery," and who especially endeavoured to corrupt the new electors. Surely Mr. Hughes will feel that in making this grave statement he has supplied an irresistible argument in favour of the ballot.

THE LAST MALE DESCENDANT OF GUSTAVUS VASA, M. de Stjerneld, died on the 14th inst. at Stockholm. He was born in 1791, and entered the diplomatic service in 1811. In 1830 he went to Germany with the Swedish Crown Prince, was appointed Charge-d'Affaires at the Hague in 1844, and came to London as Swedish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in 1848. In 1858 he obtained the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs at Stockholm. He held this post until 1842, and resumed it in 1848, when a new ministry was appointed by King Oscar. He finally withdrew from public affairs in 1856.

A MEDICAL STUDENT, NAMED MILES, was murdered, on Wednesday afternoon at an early hour, close to Moore's statue, in College-street. He was beaten on the head, and the back of the skull was fractured. He was insensible when taken to the hospital, and died shortly after his admission. A man who assisted in bringing him to the hospital stated that he saw three men, whose names he gave, attack the deceased.

THE LOUNGER.

I TAKE up the thread which I had to drop last week and proceed to reel off another length. I left off at Exeter. Eye is the next borough on my list. This seat belongs to Mr. Edward Kerrison, and, not having one of his own family ready at hand, he has given it to Lord Barrington (C), late private secretary to Lord Derby. His Lordship is an Irish peer. Finsbury again sends Mr. Cullagh Torrens (L) and Alderman Lusk (L), the latter to prattle about the Estimates, which he does not understand. Flint returns silent Sir John Hanmer (L), as it has done for twenty years past; Flintshire, Lord Richard Grosvenor (L) to order, his father reigning supreme there; Frome, Thomas Hughes (L), whom we know; Gateshead, Sir W. Hunt (L), the gentleman who once went on a mission to Vienna, and did not shine brilliantly there. Glamorgan-shire gives us back Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot, who is an awfully rich man and a safe Liberal vote, but nothing more; with Hussey Vivian, reasonably rich, and something better. He, I fancy, will hold office in the prospective Liberal Government, and will do his work well. Gloucester has been faithful to Mr. Price (L), the timber merchant, and Mr. Monk (L), who gained laurels last Session by passing, in spite of a Chancellor of the Exchequer and an ex-Chancellor, a bill to allow revenue officers to vote. East Gloucestershire still adheres to clever Sir Michael Hicks Beach, the Home Office Under-Secretary to the Treasury, and Mr. Stayner Holford (C), the Crosses of the west, who a few years ago built for himself that grand palatial mansion in Park-lane, named Dorchester House. Sinfully rich is Mr. Holford; but what else he is, as he never speaks in the House, I cannot say. If silence be golden, Mr. Holford is in every way rich. Grantham has changed its mind. In 1865 it returned young Sir John Thorold (C) and Mr. W. Erle Welby (C); this time it sends us the Hon. F. T. Tollemache (L) and Captain Cholmely. Mr. Tollemache has represented Grantham in several Parliaments. He, too, is a silent member. The Captain is unknown to me. I suppose he is of the family of a Sir Michael Cholmely who, in 1832, wooed Grantham, and was rejected. The new borough of Gravesend has selected as her first love Sir C. Wingfield (L), kinsman, one would suppose, of Mr. Wingfield Baker, member for South Essex, whose name was once Baker-Wingfield. Greenwich sticks to worthy Alderman Salomons; but instead of Sir Charles Bright, of telegraphic celebrity, who took his flight, Greenwich is to be honoured in having for its representative the foremost man of the kingdom, the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone. If I were Mr. Gladstone I would anchor myself safely in Greenwich harbour, and never tempt the stormy Lancashire seas again. Both he and Greenwich would then have rest for many years. Grimsby had, in 1865, strangely enough, chosen to be represented by a Mr. Fildes, a Manchester stockbroker, otherwise quite unknown to fame, and a number of the electors would have returned Mr. Fildes again; but suddenly Mr. Tomline, grandson of old Bishop Prettymann Tomline, tutor, friend, and biographer of William Pitt, appeared on the field. Mr. Tomline, in the last Parliament, sat for Shrewsbury; but, having been guilty of Adullamy, his seat there was not secure, and so he hoisted his flag at Grimsby; and there, aided by the Conservatives, who naturally preferred a many-acred Adullamite squire to a Radical stockbroker, Mr. Tomline defeated Mr. Fildes. Guildford used to be over-represented by two members: now it is sufficiently represented by one. In the last Parliament it was represented first by Onslow (L) and Bovill (C); then, when Bovill stepped from Guildford to the Bench, Mr. Garth (C) stood for Guildford and won the seat, hoping, no doubt, to follow in Mr. Bovill's steps. At the late election Mr. Onslow and Mr. Garth had to tussle for the one seat; and a sharp tussle it was; but Onslow won by 11 votes, and Garth is left out in the cold, with but a very shadowy prospect of a seat on the Bench at present. Hackney, a new borough, has chosen Mr. Reed (L), printer, typefounder, and common councillor, and Mr. Holms, Manchester warehouseman in the City. Poor "Neighbour Butler," who sat for the Tower Hamlets sixteen years, emphatically got his discharge—most emphatically; for Mr. Reed polled 14,785 and Mr. Holms 12,243 votes, against Neighbour Butler's poor 6825. Whether Mr. Butler's ejection will prove a loss to Hackney I know not; but certainly the House will be no loser; for, if ever there was an utter cipher in the House, Neighbour Butler was that cipher. Sixteen years did he sit in the House, and during all that time, it is said, he never spoke a word. Nor is there any suspicion that he was like the sailor's parrot, "a poor one to talk, but a devil to think." And, *verbum sup.*, let Mr. Reed, who seems to have a tendency to the *cacothese loquendi*, not rush into the opposite extreme. Halifax will not part with Mr. Stansfeld or Mr. Akroyd; and Halifax is right. South Hampshire has returned the Right Hon. William Cowper, who represented Hertford thirty-three years and stood six contests. The Reform Act lopped off one member for Hertford and largely increased the influence of Lord Salisbury there, and made Mr. Cowper's tenure insecure. Moreover, a splendid prize in Hampshire loomed into sight. Why should he not clutch at that? He resolved to try, and, after as stiff a contest as any man has had this election, he won the prize by eighty-five votes. Sharp fighting this, seeing that 6000 voters must have been polled. Politically, nothing is gained. As before, the division is represented by one and one; neither is the intellectual gain much. North Hants again returns Mr. Selater-Booth, Financial Secretary (Conservative), and Mr. Beach. Hartlepool, a new borough, inaugurates its political career by electing Mr. Ward Jackson (C)—not, though, because he is a Conservative, but because he has got some docks made or improved for the town. By-the-way, were there not some rather questionable proceedings before Parliament in connection with those said docks, and is this the Mr. Jackson who figured on that occasion? Hastings—having frightened away Mr. Waldegrave Leslie by its demands upon his not over-furnished purse, and Mr. Robertson having had losses and decamped—has returned Mr. Brassey (L), gigantic contractor, and Mr. North (L), its old member, who represented Hastings in the first Reformed Parliament. The Liberals gain a seat by the change. But I see no other gain. Harwich sends us Colonel Jervis again. A word or two in passing on Harwich. Parliament, it is understood, will soon pass another redistribution of seats bill. If so, the political extinction of Harwich is not far distant, and it is time that its name should be obliterated from the Parliamentary roll. It has long been commercially dead, and it is, and for years has been, one of the corruptest boroughs in England. Haverfordwest has exchanged good Mr. Scourfield (C) for Captain Edwards (C), unknown to me. Helstone keeps Mr. Young. Hereford is still loyal to Mr. George Clive (L), as it ought to be; but discharges Mr. Baggally, her Majesty's Solicitor-General (C), and takes to a Mr. Wylie (L); whilst the county simply takes Sir H. Croft instead of Mr. King-King, both Conservatives. To the public this is probably only the change of a name. Hertford gives its one seat to reticent Mr. Dimsdale, the old member. At Horsham there is a double return, Mr. Hurst (L) and Major Aldridge (C) having polled the same numbers. A scrutiny, or, that failing, a fresh election, will have to determine who is to sit. Huddersfield, without opposition, again returns eloquent Mr. Lenthall. Huntingdon preserves its affection for Mr. T. Baring, the City magnate; and Huntingdonshire will not, or cannot, part with silent Mr. Fellowes and Lord Robert Montagu, who talks more than enough for both. Hythe—though there is a good deal of grumbling because Baron Meyer Rothschild does not give enough money away there—will not part with him. Ipswich for years has divided its favours; but this year it has turned away from its old Conservative member, Mr. Cobbold, the banker, and taken to a Liberal, Mr. West, who is, to me, only a name. Honour to the Isle of Wight for returning Sir John Simeon (L), his Popish faith notwithstanding. Sir John is the only Roman Catholic returned by an English constituency now Lord Edward Howard is out. But Sir John's Romish faith does not far back. He married a Catholic lady, who got on the blind side of him, as we say, as ladies are apt to do with their husbands. Kidderminster has got clear of Mr. Albert Grant (C), whom the

House can very well spare, and chosen a Mr. Lea (L). Kidderminster is a fickle lover; she has had fifteen different members since the first Reform Bill. Not so Kendal, which has only had five, and one contest. Old Mr. Glyn (L) sat for Kendal from 1847 till this year. Now he has retired and made way for a Mr. Whitwell (L). Mr. Glyn, rumour says, will get a peerage. East Kent to the last Parliament sent Sir Brook Bridges (C) and Sir Edward Dering (L). When Sir Brook became a peer, he was succeeded by Mr. Pemberton (C). Now he with a Mr. Milles are returned. Lord Holmesdale (C) and Mr. Hart Dyke (C), who represented West Kent in the late Parliament, have been returned for Mid-Kent, a new division; and West Kent is represented by Mr. Mills, a London banker (C), and Mr. Talbot (C), unknown to me. defeating Mr. Angerstein (L), who used to sit for West Kent till 1865, and Sir John Lubbock (L). Intellectually we have lost and gained but little here, but in the rejection of Sir John we have missed a great gain. Knaresborough last year sent us wealthy but silent Mr. Isaac Holden (L); this year Mr. Illingworth (L)—change of name, I suspect, and nothing more. Lambeth has got Lawrence instead of Doulton—an improvement, certainly; and Mr. Arthur instead of Hughes—a shameful falling-off. And now we come to Lancashire. The northern division has rejected Lord Hartington (L) for Lord Derby's son, Captain Stanley (C). What the Captain may prove to be is yet in the future. Lord Hartington is a man of respectable talents, magnified by the aristocratic atmosphere through which he appears to the public eye.

And now for South-West Lancashire, where the infatuated people have preferred Mr. Cross to Gladstone. Did anybody ever hear of Mr. Cross before he came thus prominently before the country? He was elected for Preston in 1857, again in 1859, and accepted the Chiltern Hundreds in 1862. Why, I do not remember. He sat in the House, then, somewhat over four years; but, as far as my recollection serves, he never spoke. Certainly, he never made the slightest impression in any way upon the House. He was called to the Bar, but does not practise. He was educated at Cambridge, but did not graduate. In short, he is a common man; and yet the people of South-West Lancashire preferred him to Gladstone! But, in truth, did they prefer him? or was it not rather Lord Derby's preference that ruled? Yes, no doubt it was so. It is now thirty-six years since the first Reform Bill was passed; last year we passed another vastly more democratic, and yet the English county elections are still dominated by the county families, and the tenant farmers are little better than slaves. Scotland is shaking off the yoke. In two of his counties the great Duke of Buccleuch has been defeated; and, in spite of their landlords, the Perthshire farmers send us one of their own class, of whom there is also Mr. Fordyce, who formerly sat for Aberdeenshire, and is again returned. Nay, the timid Welsh are rousing themselves. One half of Carnarvonshire belongs to Lord Penrhyn, and in his quarries he employs 3000 men, many of whom have votes; besides, apart from the indirect local influence such a vast business must give him, Lord Penrhyn has hitherto been considered so potent that since he came to the estate no one till this year thought of disputing his power. But this week his son has been defeated at the hustings by Mr. Parry, a county gentleman of comparatively smaller property; and in Carmarthenshire a seat has been wrested from the Tory landlords after a hopeless submission to their power for thirty years.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

I am compelled to return for a moment to the *British Quarterly* and Bunsen. Mr. F. Seebohm (a gentleman whose accuracy and conscientiousness are far beyond any praise of mine) has written to the *Spectator* to contradict the *B. Q.* on the question of Bunsen's beliefs in certain particulars to which I referred last week. I am unable to take either side, on the question of fact, because I am acquainted at first hand with nothing of Bunsen's except his "God in History," and cannot wade through his very heavy and lengthy "Bibel-werk" to settle a point of no immediate consequence to me or anyone else; but the fact, one way or the other, has no bearing on what I said of the peculiar position taken up by the *B. Q.* in characterising Bunsen. If the *B. Q.* was really wrong, it has simply expressed a certain opinion unnecessarily; but for my purpose the hypothesis was just as good as the fact.

Among the magazines which I have omitted to notice is *Aunt Judy*; but it would be unfair to pass her by without a word of high praise, and I am especially glad to see the music again.

It is, in my opinion, to be regretted that the managers of the little Ipswich magazine called the *Elizabethan* have changed its general character. What a noticeable thing it is, that whenever young gentlemen at school get up a magazine the only juvenile thing about it is the school intelligence! A magazine of this kind ought to be edited by a mature man, with boys of his own, and upon the principle of filling it mainly with genuine boy-literature, not literature in which boys and lads take up like topics as those taken up in magazines for older people and treat them in the same fashion. No doubt, a real boy's magazine would make grown people laugh; but don't boys make grown people laugh? And isn't that a great part of what boys were made for? Will no publisher start a really juvenile magazine, to which young people of both sexes should be invited freely to contribute what they think and feel, as young people, instead of imitating their elders?

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

A parody on Miss Braddon's novel, "Run to Earth," has been produced at SADBURN'S WELLS, with some success. I have no very distinct recollection of the story as it is told in the novel; but as that of the drama is quite connected and intelligible, I conclude that many liberties have been taken with it. Briefly, the story is as follows:—Valentine Gernam, a sea-captain, has been murdered in a pothouse by Dennis Wayman and Black Milsom, who is the reputed father of Jenny Milsom, a ballad-singer; and Joyce Harker, a bosom friend and shipmate of the Captain, suspecting Black Milsom's complicity in the crime, swears that he will spare no effort to bring him to justice. To carry out this laudable design he takes the somewhat roundabout course of enlisting in the metropolitan police, and it is hardly necessary to add that Joyce Harker (now Larkspur) relapses into that abject simpton, the stage detective. In the meantime Jenny Milsom, the ballad-singer, who was an unwilling witness of her father's crime, has fled from his home, and having fainted near the mansion of a sentimental baronet, Sir Oswald Eversleigh, who appears to spend his leisure in making new wills in a tight uniform, she is taken in by him, and eventually he marries her. This annoys his dissipated nephew, a feeble young man of vicious tendencies, called Reginald, who, acting on the advice of a wicked adventurer, Victor Carrington, plans—firstly, his aunt's dishonour in order to induce his uncle to make him his heir; and, this accomplished, he causes the silly old man to be poisoned. However, the old gentleman is not such a donkey as he looks, for, although he determines to leave his property (worth millions, of course) away from his wife, he also determines not to leave it to his feeble but wicked nephew. Baffled in his designs, the bad young man sets up a gambling-house, and, having entrapped the gentleman to whom the property is really left into his den, he proceeds to poison him as he has already poisoned his uncle. However, the silly detective, who has been dodging old Milsom for the murder of the sea captain for the last three years—but of course without success—reveals himself at this point (having been present in disguise during the operation of poisoning the unfortunate man) and charges the bad young man with the crime. The bad young man is overwhelmed (quite unnecessarily) at the appearance of the detective, and so also is the bad young man's friend. They no doubt escaped shortly after the curtain's fall. The detective produces a letter written by Black Milsom on his death-bed (for by this time he is dead), and this letter gives a detailed

account of the ex-ballad-singer's real origin. She turns out, of course, to be of brilliant lineage, and to have been stolen when a child. The play has certainly no pretension to literary merit, and it is vilely acted, yet the swift current of the tragic-comic events with which the piece is studded renders it to a certain extent interesting. Miss Hazlewood played the part of the heroine with some judgment, but the rest of the company are dreadfully inefficient.

The fourth annual benefit of Mr. Frederick Burgess, manager of the Christy Minstrels, is announced to take place in St. James's Great Hall, Regent-street and Piccadilly, on Wednesday, Dec. 2. The company will on this occasion be increased to upwards of forty performers, all of whom will take part in the first, or musical, portion of the evening's entertainment. The deserved popularity of the Christy Minstrels reflects much credit on the management of Mr. Burgess, and entitles him to expect a "bumper" house on the occasion of his forthcoming benefit.

NEW SHIPS FOR THE NAVY.

THE Inconstant, which has been launched at Pembroke dock-yard, is the first of a new class of vessel which it is intended to introduce into the Royal Navy. She is unarmoured, and is to be used in time of war as a fast cruiser. Great speed being, of course, necessary, her designer, Mr. E. J. Reed, has given her finer lines for her size than any other vessel now in the Navy. This will be seen at once from her dimensions, which are—length, 337 ft., breadth 50 ft., and burden in tons 4066 b.m. Her engines are to be of 1000-horse power (nominal), working up to six times that amount—that is to say, of the same power as those of the Bellerophon, which is a ship just 200 tons larger, and with lines much less suitable for speed than those of the Inconstant. With all this in her favour, there can be little doubt that she will realise the expectations formed of her and steam at over fifteen knots. The great novelty in this vessel is that she is entirely cased with wood, so that with the great strength of an iron ship she combines the freedom from fouling and the security when aground of a wooden one. The wood casing is in three thicknesses, and the method of fastening it to the ship may be briefly described as follows:—Edge strips of thickish iron are worked to the plating of the ship, the space between being filled with the first thickness of wood. The next thickness is worked over this vertically, and is fastened by bolts which screw into the edge strips, care being taken that the bolt holes are not drilled through the plates into the ship, so that there may be no chance of a leak if by accident the wood planking should get stripped off. The third thickness of wood is now worked horizontally over the second, to which it is fastened by screw bolts. The ship is then sheathed with Muntz's metal in the usual manner below the water-line. It was found difficult with an iron stern-post to devise means for preventing galvanic action between it and the sheathing. It has, in consequence, been made of yellow metal, and is, we believe, the first one of the kind. The Inconstant will carry sixteen guns in all—viz., ten 9-inch muzzle-loading rifle guns on the main deck, and six 7-inch muzzle-loading rifle guns on the upper deck, two of the latter being revolving guns. So satisfied were the Admiralty that this would prove a success, that in the latter part of last year they ordered two smaller ones of a similar kind, the Volage and Active (of 2322 tons and 600-horse power each), to be constructed by the Thames Ironworks Company at Blackwall. These are now well in hand, and will, it is expected, be ready for launching by about the end of next January.

Another addition to the Navy is the Spartan, which was launched at Deptford. There is nothing very new about the ship, which is one of the Blanche or improved Amazon class; but the engines are of a kind novel to the Navy and are deserving of some notice. In these works the principle of expansion is carried much further than has been usual in marine engines. The Admiralty are in the habit of contracting that their engines shall indicate six times the nominal power when the steam is expanded three times, while these give out the same power when it is expanded seven times, the steam in the boilers having a total pressure of 70 lb. The expansion can be increased to ten or twelve times when required. The only peculiarity of the engines consists in the construction of the cylinders and valves, a description of which would be too technical to enter upon here. The object of these engines is to secure great economy in the use of steam and fuel; and it is hoped that, with steam of from 50 lb. to 60 lb. pressure, well expanded and afterwards condensed, the consumption of fuel will be below 2 lb. per indicated horse power per hour. The engines are, we believe, being constructed by Messrs. Rennie, from the designs of Mr. E. E. Allen, C.E.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW.—This great annual exhibition will open next week, commencing on Monday; private exhibition, this day (Saturday). The entries are larger than on any previous occasion, exceeding those of last year (the largest up to that time) by over 200. Of cattle there are 173 entries, against 122 last year; of sheep, 100, against 82 last year; of roots, 174 against 76, notwithstanding the unfavourableness of the season for roots; of corn, 42 against 45 last year; of poultry 2312 against 2017 last year; but in pigeons there is a falling off, the entries numbering 446, against 565 last year. The only falling off in live stock is in the entries for pigs, of which there are only 47 entries, against 81 last year. The total is 3293 entries this year, against 3078 in 1867. The arrangements for the exhibition are very nearly completed. There is also a dog show in the same week, for which there are 806 entries.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—The sculptures from Heliernassus, which were on their arrival deposited in temporary sheds erected for their reception outside the British Museum, are at length in course of being removed to the interior, and disposed of in the Egyptian, Etruscan, and Roman galleries. The shed at the eastern side of the building, having been emptied of its valuable contents, has been demolished, and the remaining objectionable erections, as soon as they have yielded up their treasures, will also be cleared away. In the Roman gallery an additional shelf for a number of ancient busts is in process of construction, and the walls coloured to a higher shade of red, adapted to give effect to the marbles. A statue of Hadrian, from Cyrene, of great antiquity, is also placed in this gallery. Some very interesting statues from the recently-acquired Farnese Collection have been arranged in the Egyptian saloon—the bassi-relievi and detached friezes, together with a figure of Mercury, and the unique ancient copy of the famous Diademenos, are now exhibited for public inspection in the different sculpture-galleries.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—Great preparations will be made for the enthronisation of Dr. Archibald Campbell Tait, ninety-third Archbishop of Canterbury, in the metropolitan church of his diocese, but no day can yet be definitely fixed for the ceremony. Before the installation of Archbishop Sumner, in 1848, the Metropolitan of the province of Canterbury had for upwards of two centuries ceased to be inducted in person, the Dean generally acting as their deputy at the enthronisation. Archbishop Wake, who was enthroned in 1716, was the last Primate who underwent the ceremony in person, until Dr. Sumner revived the earlier usage. Mr. Tait will appear in person, and will be installed by the Venerable B. Harrison, M.A., Archdeacon of Maidstone, the Archdeacon of Canterbury, upon whom the duty would in the ordinary course devolve, being prevented by age from attending. The Archbishop will be accompanied by Dr. Jackson (who will at that time have become Bishop of London and Provincial Dean of Canterbury), the Bishop of Oxford (as proxy for the Bishop of Winchester, Provincial Sub-Dean), the Bishop of Rochester (Provincial Chaplain or Cross-bearer), and Dr. Wordsworth (who will by that time have become Bishop of Lincoln and Provincial Chancellor) the Canons Residentiary of the Cathedral, the six preachers, the cathedral clergy, &c. After morning service the Archbishop will be conducted to the archiepiscopal throne, a handsome structure of exquisitely-carved stone, the gift of Archbishop Howley, situated at the upper end of the south side of the choir. Sir Travers Twiss, the Vicar-General of the province, will then produce the Queen's mandate, in virtue of which the Archbishop will be enthroned. Afterwards the Archbishop will be conducted by the Dean of Canterbury and the Bishops present to the patriarchal chair in the south transept, between the altar and the Chapel of the Holy Trinity. According to tradition, the chair is that in which the pagan Kings of Kent were enthroned, and which, presented by Ethelbert to Augustine, has ever since served as the metropolitan cathedra of Canterbury. In the placing of the newly-elected Primate in this venerable chair consists the principal solemnity, or the enthronement; as it puts the occupant in formal possession of the metropolitan dignity, authority, and emoluments. The following letter appears in the *Church News*:—"Sir,—Your readers and Churchmen generally ought to know, and you can inform them on my authority (I enclose my card), that the appointment to Canterbury was in no sense Mr. Disraeli's. He was 'commanded' to offer the vacant see to Bishop Tait, and had no alternative but resignation or obedience.—Yours faithfully, A. PEER OF THE REALM. R.Y.C., Isle of Wight."

THE FUNERAL OF ROSSINI.

THE funeral of Rossini was solemnized last Saturday. It was at first intended that the religious service should be celebrated at the Madeleine; but, in consequence of a ceremony having been previously fixed for the same hour, that arrangement was changed, and the service was performed in the new Church of the Trinity, at the end of the Chaussee d'Antin. Special invitations had been sent out, with the usual addition that the deceased had received the sacraments of the Church. Twelve o'clock was the hour appointed, but the crowd began to arrive at ten, and soon filled all the approaches to the church so densely that but for the intervention of numerous *sergens de ville* it would have been impossible for those who had tickets to enter. The great gate was hung in black; and in the interior a catafalque stood in the centre of the nave, facing the high altar. The galleries were reserved for ladies, and the whole attendance could not have been less than 4000. A little after twelve the rolling of muffled drums announced the approach of the hearse, which was followed from the Madeleine, where the body had been temporarily deposited, by a deputation from Pesaro and the intimate friends of Rossini. While the coffin was taken from the hearse and laid in the catafalque the great organ played the "Ténébres," from the "Sémiramide." The mass opened with a chorus of Jomelli, executed by the pupils of the Conservatoire and the vocal celebrities of Paris. The *morceaux* selected for the occasion were in the following order:—The "Dies Irae," the solos performed by Mesdames Nilsson and Block and MM. Gardoni and Tamburini. The "Liber Scriptus," adapted to the music of the "Quis est Homo?" of the "Stabat"—Rossini's "Stabat"—sung by Alboni and Patti. The "Lacrymosa" of Mozart's Requiem, by the choir. At the Offertory, "Vidit suum," from the "Stabat" of Pergolesi, by Mlle. Nilsson. At the Elevation, "Pie Jesu," adapted to the quatuor "Quando Corpus" of Rossini's "Stabat," by Mesdames Kraus, Grossi, and MM. Nicolini and Ajnesi. The "Agnus Dei," adapted to the "Priere de Moise" (Rossini), soli soprani by Alboni and Patti; and the bass solos by MM. Bonneau, Cams, and Belval; and the "Pro Peccatis," from Rossini's "Stabat," was sung by M. Faure. Nothing could give an idea of the impression produced on the assembly by such music, interpreted by such artists. The duo of the "Stabat" by Alboni and Patti was given with such deep pathos that several persons could not help shedding tears. Never did Alboni—the illustrious pupil of so illustrious a master—sing with more beauty and more effect. It was past two o'clock when the service was over. The cortege formed after a good deal of delay, owing to the crowd in front of the church. It proceeded slowly up the Chaussee d'Antin, the windows of the houses on both sides being filled with spectators, and issued out on the Boulevards. The pall-bearers were M. Nigra, the Italian Minister; M. Cerutti, Consul-General of Italy; M. Camille Doucet, head of the Administration of the Theatres; and M. Ambrose



THE LATE GIOACCHINO ROSSINI, THE COMPOSER.

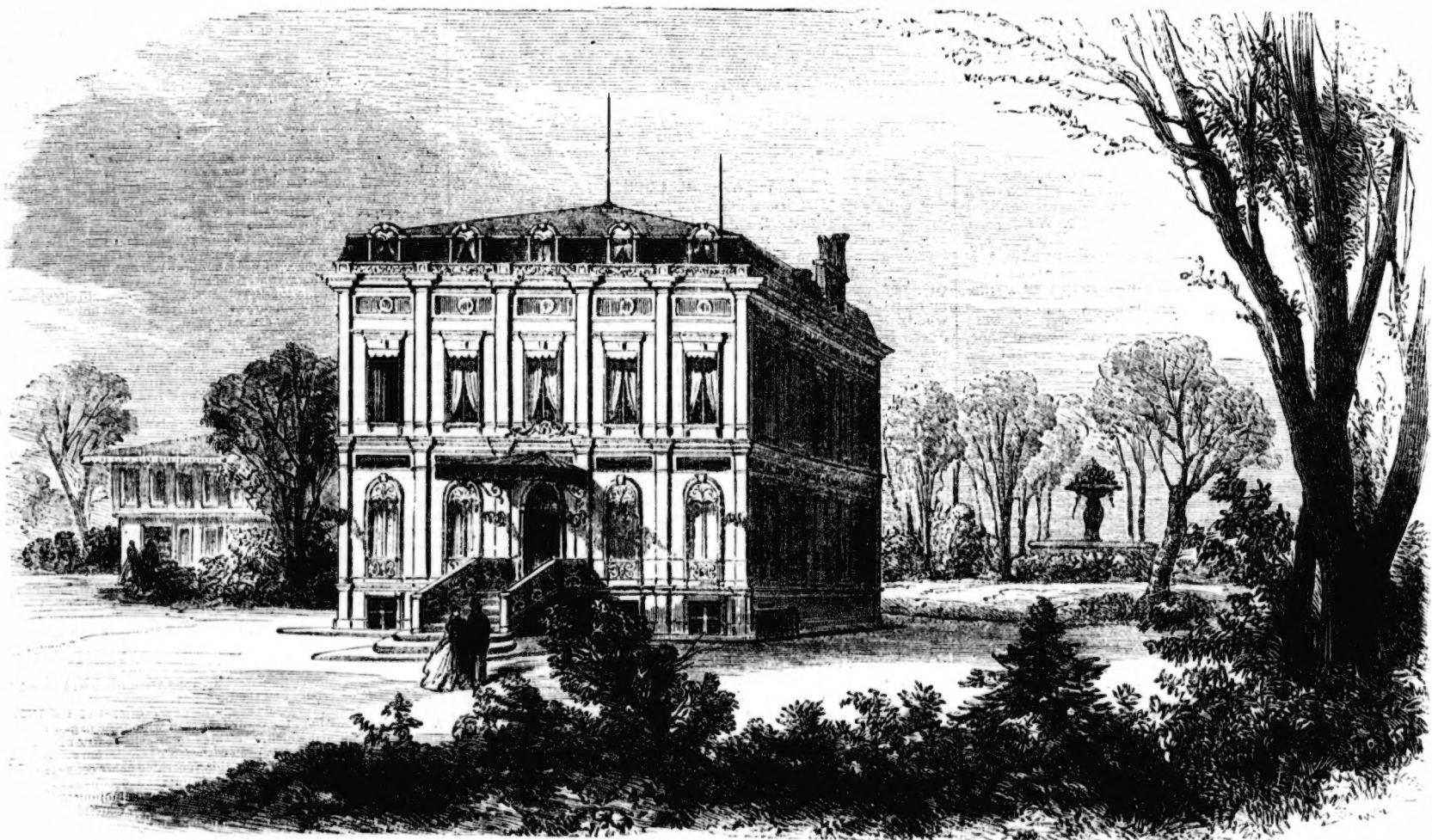
Thomas, the composer of "Hamlet." The Emperor was represented by M. de la Ferrière, one of his Chamberlains, who followed in one of the Court carriages. M. Vaillant, Minister of the Imperial Household and of the Department of Fine Arts, was also present. Indeed, the list of celebrities in all departments who paid their last tribute to Rossini would fill a column. The deputation from Pesaro preceded all the musical corporations in the procession. On the coffin was deposited a crown formed of laurel and gold. It was past four when the cortege reached the cemetery, where, after the remains were laid in the ground, discourses were pronounced by M. Mamiani, in the name of the Italian deputation; and by MM. Camille Doucet, Ambrose Thomas, St. George, and others.

Rossini lived nearly half a century in Paris, and was known to sovereigns, statesmen, artists, musicians, and literary men. The "Swan of Pesaro," however, remained Italian in his ideas, associations, and friendships; his dinner-table was surrounded by Italian composers and singers, and his receptions grouped together more citizens of other nations than Frenchmen. He

was ever ready to help the young prima donna or tenore with advice, and give his opinion on their artistic capabilities; and this without any reference to nationality. Two generations of musical writers and artists had passed before him; but, up to the last few weeks of his life, he took great interest in the singers of the day. The leading artists of the lyrical drama, such as Mario, Grisi, Tambrlik, Fraschini, Frezzolini—all singers and instrumental performers of any mark, in fact—never remained long in Paris without paying their respects to the reigning sovereign of the Italian opera; and, if intimate, were invited to eat macaroni with the great man, who thoroughly appreciated good living. Madame Rossini, once known as the singer Mlle. Colbrand, did the lady honours, and was, perhaps, a little jealous, occasionally, of the attention the maestro paid to his favourite female guests. Rossini lived, in the winter, in a corner house of the Boulevards, and in the summer at his villa at Passy, where he expired. Many of his friends remember how within a year or two he might be seen walking on the Boulevards with his old companion, Carafa, or anyone he picked up, enjoying the sunlight and making his notes on the pretty women who passed him; for, like the gallant Auber, he was susceptible of the charms of beauty, and used to say, "Beauty provoketh thieves sooner than gold." Rossini did not discuss his profession much, and scarcely ever went to the theatre, although eternally pestered to do so by singers who were constantly performing some of his creations. Another singular circumstance is that he should have made a halt in 1829, after the great triumph of "Guillaume Tell," and written little of importance, save his "Stabat Mater," since. Every now and then we have heard of a new trifle being written and executed in his own drawing-room, but never published. Madame Rossini is said to have carefully put by all these fugitive pieces, calcu-

lating—and, no doubt, correctly—that they would be worth money some day. Rossini has left a large fortune behind him. His financial matters were conducted by the Rothschilds, who, if report speaks correctly, have for years past put him into many good things. The last composition he gave to the world was his "Hymn for All Nations," executed at the closing of the Paris Universal Exhibition, which was not considered anything remarkable. His last public letter was one addressed to a Milan paper not many weeks ago, in which the experienced genius of Italian opera did not show himself to be a believer in the "music of the future." Rossini must have left behind him much interesting correspondence from Sovereigns, Princes, and men of mark of many countries. Rossini's life has been written by Stendhal, Escudier, and many others; but the complete biography of this immortal composer and wit is yet to be compiled.

Besides a Portrait of the great master, we this week publish a view of his villa at Passy, where he died. This house is an imposing structure, and stands at the entrance to the Bois de Boulogne, near the confluence of the Avenue d'Ingres, the Boulevard



ROSSINI'S HOUSE AT PASSY, NEAR PARIS.

Suchet, and the Auteuil railway. It is surrounded by handsome gardens, and commands a fine view over fields ever clothed in rich verdure. The principal entrance is in the Avenue d'Ingres, while a secondary entrance faces the gardens.

Verdi has addressed a letter to the Italian journals proposing that, in order to do honour to the memory of Rossini, the Italian composers should jointly prepare a requiem, to be performed (by Italian artistes) on the anniversary of his death at the Church of San Petronio, Bologna, which city he designates the true musical country of the deceased. He further recommends that, once performed, the score should be sealed up and deposited in the Conservatoire of Music there, never to be used except on the recurrence of the date on which the illustrious maestro expired.

The following is the text of the testamentary clause of the late composer's will which establishes the Rossini Prize:—"I desire that after my death and that of my wife there shall be founded at Paris, in perpetuity and exclusively for Frenchmen, two prizes of 3000f. each, to be given annually—one to the author of a musical composition, religious or lyrical, the principal feature in which shall be melody, so much neglected at present; and the other to the writer of the words (prose or verse) to which the music is to be applied, and to which it must be perfectly appropriate, in observing the laws of morality, not always sufficiently respected. These productions shall be submitted to the examination of a special committee selected from the Academy of Fine Arts of the Institute, who shall decide which of the competitors shall have merited the reward, to be presented at a public sitting, after the execution of the morcean, either at the Institute or the Conservatoire. I have desired to leave to France, who has so cordially received me, this testimony of my gratitude and of my anxiety for the improvement of an art to which I have devoted my life.—G. ROSSINI."

THE LATE M. HAVIN.

A MAN who held a prominent position in the periodical press, as well as in the Democratic party, has just passed away. M. L. Joseph Havin, editor and political director



THE LATE M. HAVIN, OF THE PARIS "SIECLE."

of the *Siecle* newspaper, and member of the Legislative Corps for the department of La Manche, died at his country residence, Thorigny-sur-Vin, in his sixty-ninth year. His father sat in the famous Convention, and gave his vote (without appeal to the people) for the execution of Louis XVI. On the first restoration of the Bourbons he had to quit France, being, as a regicide, in the category of those who were excluded from the benefit of the indulgence accorded in 1814. He left France in 1816, accompanied by his son, then only seventeen years old. They returned in 1820, and established themselves at Caen, where the father died. The younger Havin joined the society of the young men known as the *Jeunesse Libérale*, and held so prominent place in it that, on the Revolution of 1830, he was sent by the Liberals of that time to Paris, to give information to the Provisional Government as to the acts of the public functionaries of the departments of the Manche, Calvados, and Orne. He obtained from Dupont de l'Eure, Minister of Justice, the post of Juge de Paix at Saint Lo, which he held till 1835. In the elections of 1831 Havin was returned to the new Chamber as Deputy for his department, and took his place on the Left with Odillon Barrot, who headed the dynastic Opposition, and he constantly voted with his leader. In 1839 he was elected one of the secretaries of the Chamber; but in 1842 was, by Ministerial influence, deprived of these functions. Though without any pretensions to oratory, he spoke in many of the discussions of the time, and took a leading part in the organisation of the reform banquet of Thorigny-sur-Vin, of which he published an interesting narrative.

After the Revolution of February Havin was elected to the Constitutional Assembly, the first in a list of fifteen, by near 120,000 votes; and, with the exception of the motion for the banishment of the Orleans family, and that for two Chambers instead of one, voted with the Conservative majority on most political and social questions. On the election of Prince Louis Napoleon as President of the Republic he drew nearer to the Democratic party and voted with them for the prolongation of the Constituent Assembly until the "organic laws" should



SCENE FROM MR. BYRON'S PLAY OF "THE LANCASHIRE LASS," AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE: REDBURN'S ATTACK ON CLAYTON.

be voted, and consequently against the motion of M. Râteau for its dissolution. He was named by the Assembly member of the Council of State in 1849, and resigned his functions as representative. At the general election of 1857 he was put forward by a section of the Democratic Opposition as Candidate to the Legislative Chamber, but withdrew in favour of M. Darimon. At the next general election, 1863, he was again put forward for Paris, and was returned by the capital, and at the same time by the electors of the Manche. He took his seat for the latter, which he held till his death.

To the political direction of the *Siccle* he had succeeded on the death of M. Perrée, some eighteen years since. The *Siccle* has long had the largest circulation of any newspaper in France, and M. Havin appears to have managed it with remarkable tact. It is the journal most in vogue among what is called the *petite bourgeoisie* of Paris. It is sufficiently forward in opposition to please that class of persons who love to tease every Government, but who recoil from extreme measures likely to be productive of dangerous results. Its opinions on religious topics, too, are such as to make it popular with those who, while neglecting to be superior to prejudice in these matters, rarely neglect sending their children to their first communion; and M. Havin, who not long ago took the initiative in the subscription for the erection of a statue to Voltaire, contrived to remain on excellent terms with the clergy of his department. He was no more of a writer than a speaker. He very rarely contributed articles with his own signature to his paper, and when he did they were characterised by a certain dogmatism and a pompous style which exposed him to the sarcasms of his more witty opponents in the press. He professed to be of the Opposition, but it was an opposition which, apparently, did not give very deep offence in high quarters. When starting as candidate in the last elections for Thoiry-sur-Vin he solicited and readily obtained a recommendation to the electors from the Government, and this was a constant subject of attack on the part of his opponents. He managed, too, to keep on very good terms with people in power, and more than once has been a guest at the Tuileries and the Palais Royal, which has also been made a matter of reproach to him. In his own department, where he possessed some property, he was not without influence, to which his connection with the *Siccle* contributed a good deal. Without any remarkable talent, he was a shrewd, clever man, who, both as journalist and politician, took care to keep on the safe side of the line.

SCENE FROM "THE LANCASHIRE LASS."

OUR Engraving represents the strong "situation" in the last act of Mr. Byron's successful drama, "The Lancashire Lass," which has been running at the Queen's Theatre for upwards of one hundred nights. Robert Redburn (Mr. Irving), who has escaped from a convict prison in South Australia, is sheltered by Ned Clayton (Mr. Wyndham) who is not aware of his identity. Redburn is Clayton's deadly foe, Clayton having married Ruth Kirby (Miss Nelly Moore), whom Redburn formerly loved. The situation represented in our Engraving shows Redburn in the act of taking aim at Clayton, who is protected by his wife, Ruth. Just as Redburn is about to fire, a shot from a party of bushrangers, who are in search of him, kills him; and the much-wronged Clayton and his pretty wife are left to live in peace.

CONSUMPTION AND DYSPPEPSIA.—At a late sitting of the Imperial Academy of Medicine Dr. Marrotte read a paper in which he advocated the use of neutral acetate of potash in gastro-intestinal affections, such as mucous fevers, dyspepsia, &c. It ought, he said, to be prescribed in the shape of a solution in distilled water of a given strength, to be afterwards diluted as occasion might require. As it has a disagreeable taste, it should be administered in separate doses four or five times a day, rather than as a continuous drink. At the same sitting, Dr. Herard read a report on the therapeutic effects of arsenic in consumption, as described by Dr. Montard-Martin. It appears that its efficacy was recognised by the ancients, and has been formerly confirmed by some modern practitioners. Dr. Montard shows that nearly all his patients subjected to the arsenical treatment experience considerable relief after a few days. In the course of three weeks they begin to lose their extreme leanness. The happy effects of this substance are chiefly perceptible in a kind of consumption unaccompanied by fever or very serious digestive disturbances. One of the first phenomena, observed after a while, is a return of appetite. The author of the report stated it, moreover, as his opinion that arsenic exercises a direct action on the lungs.

WHERE DOES HE GO TO CHURCH?—A candidate's personal character is, no doubt, a legitimate object of curiosity to the electors; but is there not something contemptible in the employment of a spy to dog his steps and ferret out all the details of his private life? This was the course taken by the Conservatives at Dumfriesshire in regard to Sir Sidney Waterlow. The spirit in which they pursue their researches will be best understood from the instructions given by one of their agents to a detective officer in town:—"One of your City men, Alderman or Sir Sidney H. Waterlow, has come here to oppose a friend of mine, Major Walker, for the representation of this county. He is, of course, a complete stranger to us, and we want to know something about him. In particular, we have heard a rumour that he is a Unitarian, and connected with Finsbury-place chapel, which is said to be a Unitarian place of worship. Now, I want you to find out and let me know if this is the case—if he has a pew there. Does he subscribe to the funds of the chapel, and does he attend it regularly? He is at present in London. Ascertain, if you can, if he attends there to-morrow; in fact, all you can about him in regard to this point." As Sir Sidney has carried the day he can afford to laugh at the practices of the enemy; but it is a stigma on the Conservatives of Dumfriesshire that, with all the influence of Buccleuch at their back, they stooped to such equivocal devices.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE GAME LAWS.—In his report relating to the employment of women and children in agriculture, recently issued, the Rev. J. Fraser, M.A., touches incidentally on the effects of the preservation of game. He says:—"The extent to which the system of game preserving is carried on in many parts of England, and particularly in the county of Norfolk, is assuming a serious significance, both in a moral and in an economical point of view. The farmer cannot cultivate his land with the proper measure of profit, and there is a tangible loss thereby sustained in the resources of the country; while the way in which and the extent to which preserves are stocked to meet the present taste for battue-shooting, and to satisfy the notion that you have had no sport unless, like Samson with his Philistines, you have slain 'heaps upon heaps,' act as irresistible incentives with the peasant, who loves his bit of sport as truly as the gentleman, and whose honest earnings are not sufficient to enable him to overcome the temptation thus thrown in his way to both poach and steal. The sport of shooting certainly assumes proportions in Norfolk that, so far as I have observed, are unknown elsewhere." The rev. gentleman proceeds to observe that it has not only greatly enhanced the value of land, but that fabulous rents are offered for the occupation of a mansion and the right of shooting over a few thousand acres of stubble and plantation, where the hirer possibly does not intend to reside more than a fortnight, or at the outside a month, in the year.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW MEAT AND POULTRY MARKET AT SMITHFIELD.—This important public institution was formally inaugurated by the Lord Mayor on Tuesday. The ceremony, however, was merely one of inauguration, not of opening. The opening of the market for business purposes, the first arrivals and the first sales of meat, will not take place until the early days of December. Simple in appearance, it was, like most civic ceremonies, essentially festive in its character. There was not much show or parade at the outset, but in the end there was a very satisfactory and substantial luncheon. Although the building has been erected under the direction of the Markets Improvement Committee, of which Mr. H. Lowman Taylor is chairman, the chief person of the day was, of course, as in all civic matters he must be, the Lord Mayor. His Lordship, preceded by his marshal and attended by his sword and mace bearers and other functionaries, left the Guildhall between one and two o'clock, and, having passed through King-street, Chancery-lane, Aldersgate-street, and Long-lane, made a solemn peregrination round the walls of the new building, which he eventually entered by the east door. Once inside, the Lord Mayor, whose approach was heralded by the silver trumpets of the Life Guards, took his place upon a somewhat shabby-looking dais; and then some minutes were consumed in presenting to him a number of provincial Mayors and local dignitaries who had been invited to grace the ceremony with their presence. The ceremony was neither interesting nor impressive; and long before it was over the major part of the spectators, who had been for some time standing on each other's toes and craning over each other's shoulders in a vain endeavour to see what was going on, adjourned to the covered roadway, where the lunch was laid out, and which, by means of banners, hangings, and gas illuminations, had been transformed into a very elegant dining-room, which conveniently accommodated the 1500 guests of the market committee. The Lord Mayor took the chair; and the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, as well as some more specially appropriate to the occasion, were duly honoured; and so the new market was "inaugurated." We shall publish a View of the new market so soon as it has been got into full operation.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

THE following is a list of the members who have been returned to serve in the next Parliament since our last issue, distinguished as Liberals and Conservatives:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Anglesea.	Mr. Davies L	Lancashire (South-West).	Mr. Assheton-Cross C
Brecknock.	Mr. B. Gwyn C	Mr. C. Turner C	
Brecknockshire.	Mr. Morgan C	Leicestershire (North).	Mr. J. Manners C
Cambridgeshire.	Lord G. Manners C	Mr. Clowes C	
Lord Royston C		Leicestershire (South).	Lord Curzon C
Mr. H. Brand L		Mr. Poll C	
Carmarthenshire.	Mr. Sartoris L	Lincolnshire (South).	Mr. Welby C
Mr. Jones C		Mr. Turner C	
Carmarvonshire.	Mr. Jones C	Middlesex.	Lord G. Hamilton C
Captain Parry L		Lord Enfield L	
Cheshire (Mid).	Mr. W. Egerton C	Monmouthshire.	Mr. C. O. Morgan C
Mr. G. C. Legh C		Colonel Somerset C	
Cheshire (West).	Mr. P. Egerton C	Norfolk (South).	Mr. Read C
Mr. J. Tollemache C		Mr. Howes C	
Cornwall (East).	Sir John Trevelyan L	Northamptonshire (South).	Sir R. Knightley C
Sir L. Palk C		Major Cartwright C	
Mr. B. Wyllys L		Northumberland (South).	Mr. W. B. Beaumont L
Derbyshire (East).	Captain Egerton L	Mr. Liddell C	
Mr. Strutt L		Nottinghamshire (North).	Mr. J. E. Denison L
Derbyshire (South).	Sir T. Gresley C	Mr. F. C. Smith C	
Mr. Rowland Smith C		Pembrokeshire.	Mr. Scourfield C
Devon (East).	Sir L. Palk C	Shropshire (North).	Mr. Ormsby Gore C
Lord Courtenay C		Lord Newport C	
Devon (North).	Sir S. Northcote C	Shropshire (South).	General P. Herbert C
Mr. Acland L		Colonel Corbett C	
Devonport.	Mr. M. Chambers L	Somersetshire (East).	Major Allen C
Mr. Lewis L		Mr. R. Bright C	
Durham (North).	Mr. Elliot C	Staffordshire (East).	Mr. A. Bass L
Sir H. Williamson L		Mr. M'Lean L	
Durham (South).	Mr. Pease L	Staffordshire (West).	Mr. Meynell-Ingram C
Captain F. B. Beaumont L		Mr. Smith-Child C	
Flintshire.	Lord R. Grosvenor L	Suffolk (West).	Major Parker C
Glamorganshire.	Mr. Talbot L	Lord A. Hervey C	
Mr. H. Vivian L		Surrey (East).	Mr. Locke King L
Hampshire (South).	Mr. W. F. Cowper L	Mr. C. Buxton L	
Lord H. Scott C		Surrey (Mid).	Mr. Peek C
Haverfordwest.	Colonel Edwards L	Mr. Brodrick C	
Herefordshire.	Sir J. Bailey C	Sussex (East).	Mr. Dodson L
Sir H. Croft C		Mr. Gregory C	
Mr. Biddulph L		Warwickshire (North).	Mr. Newdegate C
Herefordshire.	Mr. H. F. Cowper L	Mr. Bromley Davenport C	
Mr. H. B. Brand L		Warwickshire (South).	Mr. Wise C
Mr. Abel Smith C		Mr. J. Hardy C	
Huntingdonshire.	Mr. Follies C	Wight (Isle of).	Sir J. Simcoe L
Lord R. Montagu C		Wiltshire (North).	Lord C. Bruce L
Mr. Pemberton C		Mr. M'Gaughey C	
Mr. Miles C		Worcestershire (East).	Mr. Amplett C
Lord Holmesdale C		Mr. Lyttelton L	
Mr. Dyke C		Yorkshire (West Riding, North Div.).	Sir F. Crossley L
Mr. Mills C		Lord F. Cavendish L	
Mr. Talbot C		Yorkshire (West Riding, South Div.).	Lord Milton L
Lancashire (North).	Captain Stanley C	Mr. H. Beaumont L	
Colonel Wilson-Patten C			
Lancashire (North-East).	Mr. Holt C		
Mr. Starkie C			

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenshire (East).	Mr. Fordyce L	Kirkcubright.	Mr. Maxwell L
Argyllshire.	Marquis of Lorne L	Lanarkshire (North).	Sir E. Colebrooke L
Argyllshire (North).	Mr. Finnie L	Lanarkshire (South).	Major Hamilton L
Mr. Finnie L		Linlithgowshire.	Mr. M'Gaughey C
Ayrshire (South).	Sir D. Wedderburn L	Montrose.	Mr. Baxter L
Berwickshire.	Mr. D. Robertson L	Perthshire.	Mr. C. Parker L
Buteshire.	Mr. Dalrymple C	Renfrewshire.	Mr. Spiers L
Caithness.	Mr. Traill L	Ross and Cromarty.	Mr. Matheson L
Dumfriesshire.	Sir S. Waterlow L	Roxburghshire.	Sir W. Scott L
Edinburghshire.	Sir G. Maitland L	Selkirk and Peebles.	Sir G. Montgomery C
Elgin and Nairn.	Mr. Grant C	Stirling.	Mr. H. Campbell L
Falkirk.	Mr. Merry L	Stirlingshire.	Admiral Erskine L
Fife.	Sir R. Anstruther L	Sutherlandshire.	Lord R. L. Gower L
Forfarshire.	Mr. Carnegie L	Wigtownshire.	Lord Garlies C
Haddingtonshire.	Lord Elcho C		
Kincardineshire.	Mr. Nicol L		

IRELAND.

Antrim (County).	Admiral Seymour C	Dundalk.	Mr. Callan L
Mr. O'Neill C		Dungarvon.	Mr. Matthews L
Armagh (County).	Sir J. Stronge C	Enniskillen.	Viscount Crichton C
Mr. Verner C		Fermanagh.	Colonel Cole C
Athlone.	Mr. Ennis L	Galway.	Captain Archdall C
Bandon.	Mr. Shaw L	Galway (County).	Lord St. Lawrence L
Belfast.	Mr. Johnston C	Sir R. Blennerhasset L	
Mr. M'Clure L		Viscount Burke L	
Carlow.	Captain Fagan L	Kerry (County).	Lord Castlerosse L
Carlow (County).	Mr. Bruen C	Mr. H. A. Herbert L	
Mr. Kavanagh C		Kildare (County).	Mr. Cogan L
Carrickfergus.	Mr. Dalway L	Lord O. Fitzgerald L	
Cashel.	Mr. O'Beirne L	King's County.	Sir P. O'Brien L
Cavan.	Colonel Annesley C	Leitrim (County).	Mr. W. Ormsby Gore C
Mr. Sanderson L		Dr. Brady L	
Clare (County).	Sir C. O'Loughlin L	Limerick (City).	Major Gavin L
Colonel Vandeleur C		Mr. Russell L	
Cork (City).	Mr. Maguire L	Londonderry (City).	Mr. Dowse L
Mr. Murphy L		Londonderry (County).	Sir F. Heygate C
Down.	Viscount Hamilton C	Mr. Peel Dawson C	
Mr. Conolly C		Longford.	Colonel Greville Nugent L
Lord A. Hill Trevor C		Mr. O'Reilly L	
Colonel B. Forde C		Louth.	Mr. C. Fortescue L
Drogheda.	Mr. B. Whitworth L	Mr. Dease L	
Dublin (County).	Mr. I. Hamilton C		
Colonel Taylor C			

Mayo.	Lord Bingham C	Tyrone.	Lord C. Hamilton C
Mr. G. H. Moore L		Mr. Corry C	
Monaghan.	Colonel Leslie C	Waterford (City).	Mr. Blake L
Mr. Shirley C		Mr. Delahanty L	
Newry.	Mr. Kirk L	Westmeath.	Mr. Pollard-Urquhart L
Mr. Kirk L		Mr. A. Greville-Nugent L	
Portlinton.	Captain Damer C	Wexford (County).	Mr. J. Power L
Queen's County.	Mr. Fitzpatrick L	Mr. D'Arcy L	
Mr. Digby L		Wicklow.	Mr. Fitzwilliam Dick C
Sligo.	Major Knox C	Mr. H. W. Fitzwilliam L	
Tipperary.	Captain White L	Youghal.	Mr. C. Wegmolin L
Mr. C. Moore L			

THE NEPHEW AND NAMESAKE OF THADDEUS STEVENS, the American politician, to whom the bulk of that leader's property was left, conditionally upon his abstaining from spirits and tobacco, or, in default, to an asylum for the orphans of soldiers, announces that he has not the heart to keep the orphans from the enjoyment of it.

HILDEBRANDT CHROMOS.—The richly-gifted and celebrated painter, Edward Hildebrandt, has just departed this life; and his death recalls to our memory his various productions. His pre-eminent work is undoubtedly that of his "Journey Round the World;" and one of his latest and greatest pleasures was the certainty that he would see multiplied, if only partially, yet in a surprisingly faithful manner, his favourite series of drawings. We have now before us the first six chromos of the above work, comprising views from Egypt, India, and China. They are published by R. Wagner, of Berlin; and may be had, through Messrs. Goupil and Co., in England, France, &c. And certainly they are copies done in the most artistic and careful manner. It is interesting to learn the artist's own verdict upon these chromolithographs. In February last, upon the completion of the two Cairo chromos, Hildebrandt wrote to the proprietor of the originals, in London, respecting them, assuring him that they were excellently successful copies and that they pleased him very much. Hildebrandt also related as a curiosity, that he himself (and it was no slight thing for him to say) at some short distance could not at once, in the case of "Street in Bombay," distinguish the copy from the original. These chromos, like Hildebrandt's originals, are chiefly drawings of their kind; and we are glad to see that for a few shillings the less affluent are now able to obtain really good copies from these works of art.

QUEEN WESTMINSTER DEPOSED.—Mr. Punch is much displeased with Westminster, and doesn't care who knows it. The election of Captain Grosvenor, when it involved the rejection of John Stuart Mill, was something worse than a mistake. It was seen that the Conservatives had rallied round Mr. Smith in a way which made it clear that he would be at the head of the poll, and 7000 Tories have as much right to be heard as 6000 Liberals. Mr. Smith is an able man, and will make a very good member. But the 6000 ought to have exercised discretion, and when the choice lay between the son of Lord Barry and the father of Political Economy, the Westminster Liberals should have known better than to choose the wrong man. Had they plumped for Mill after one o'clock on that Tuesday, Westminster would have been spared the disgrace of hearing Mr. Mill say that "a sensible man ought not to be much moved by losing a contested election." People have said that Mr. Mill has made some mistakes, and thereby alienated the regard of friends; but what is the friendship worth that forgets a hundred noble services and remembers a few two-penny errors? Westminster is not sufficiently educated, as yet, to comprehend how great a man Mr. Mill is; and *Punch*, by this writing under his hand and seal, deposes her from her position as Queen of the Representation; and degrades her to the ranks of mere boroughs.—*Punch*.

SCRIPTURAL ELECTIONEERING "SQUIBS."—The theological tendencies of the Scotch have been curiously displayed in the West Aberdeenshire election. A sharp exchange of Scriptural "squibs" has signalled the candidature of Mr. M'Combie, of Tillyfour, the famous cattle-breeder. His opponents, in disparagement of the bucolic mind, placarded the following passage from the Apocrypha:—"How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plough, and that glorieth in the goad; that driveth oxen, and is occupied in their labours, and whose talk is of bullocks? He giveth his mind to make furrows; and is diligent to give the kine fodder. He shall not be sought for in public council, nor sit high in the congregation; he shall not sit on the judge's seat, nor understand the sentence of judgment; he cannot declare justice and judgment, and shall not be found where parables are spoken."—Ecclesiastical xxxviii. 25-33. But Mr. M'Combie's friends were not to be outdone; they quickly got out a handbill, containing a couple of texts, which, in contemptuous allusion to the inferior Scriptural authority cited by the other side, were headed, "Not from the Apocrypha." "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men."—Prov. xxii. 29. "Blessed shall be the fruit of thy cattle. The Lord shall cause thine enemies that rise up against thee to be smitten before thy face; they shall come out against thee one way, and shall flee before thee seven ways."—Deut. xxviii. 7.

THE SALT TRADE.—Among the mineral products of the United Kingdom salt holds the fourth place, coal, iron, and lead taking precedence in value. In Cheshire, the great seat of the salt industry, the chief part of the production is sent down the river Weaver for inland distribution and exportation; and the quantity in the year ending March 31, 1868, reached the probably unprecedented amount of 918,438 tons—viz., 868,679 tons of white salt and 49,759 tons of rock salt. The quantity in the last ten years has averaged 788,688 tons a year. Mr. Robert Hunt, the Keeper of Mining Records, computes the total quantity of salt made, in the last year, in Cheshire, at 1,250,000 tons; 117,250 tons of salt were also produced at Droitwich in the year, and 108,000 tons at Stoke Prior. In Ireland the Belfast Salt Mining Company raised 19,689 tons of rock salt, 3892 tons of which were manufactured at Belfast, and the rest shipped chiefly to the north of England and to Scotland. The value of the salt raised in the United Kingdom last year is calculated at £336,933. The home consumption in 1865 the export comprised 579,050 tons, of the value of £274,631; in 1866 it advanced to 613,555 tons, of the value of £378,211; and in 1867 to 724,766 tons, of the value of £451,177. In this last year the export to India showed a very large increase, the quantity sent thither amounting to 212,512 tons. The Americans also are great consumers of British salt, and 164,295 tons were sent to the United States, and 84,806 tons to British North America. There is also a large export to Northern European ports. Thirty years ago, years after the excise duty on salt had been removed, the product of salt in England was estimated by Mr. G. R. Porter at very little over half a million tons.

THE GENUINE "CONSERVATIVE WORKING MAN" DISCOVERED AT LAST.—At the East Sussex nomination at Lewes, last Saturday, the Liberal candidates and late members, Mr. J. G. Dodson (Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons) and Lord Edward Cavendish, with their friends, occupied the inclosure to the right of the High Sheriff; and the Tory candidates, Messrs. Gregory and Scott, and their supporters, were at the left. The people on the Liberal side in the street were respectably dressed and intelligently-behaved; while the chief force of the opposite division presented a sight of the most humiliating description. In the midst of the Tory partisans there was a compact body of fifty or sixty persons whom the more respectable portion evidently loathed to approach. A more villainous-looking set were never probably seen off the treadmill. One or two of them appeared in the unmistakable costume of the British ratecatcher; some of them were gipsies and tramps; several were so ragged that any violent movement must have threatened them with nudity; the dirty countenances of the majority were rendered more ugly than nature had made them by hideous scars on the cheek-bones and nose; others revealed half-cropped suspiciously close; and all were a perfect disgrace to civilisation and daylight. But for these "roughs," in the genuine meaning of that expression, the proceedings would most likely have been quiet; but by their aid they were noisy; and, had the crowd been larger and more unmanageable, might have been something worse, for the gang was armed with long ash and hazel sticks fresh cut from the hedge. In the front rank of the Tory inclosure on the hustings a strange-looking individual, resembling a gamekeeper, seemingly directed their movements. Two of those "free and independent" below kept their eyes continually upon him, and guided the rest without attempting any concealment. One of them wore a close cap with lappets over his ears, a huge yellow handkerchief slung "permiscuous" round his unwashed neck; and something that was once a Guernsey jacket. The other was distinguished by a fine quarter-inch beard over the lower half of his face, an open chest that would have looked all the better for shaving and soap, and a general collection of rags and dirt, wonderful to behold. The first was close under the hustings, and, after some unusual performance of his duty, would look boldly at the Tory candidates with a smirk of self-satisfaction, distorting his pock-marked visage into something actually grotesque; the other was at the back of the gang, and one of the duties allotted to him appeared to be the waving his hat on the top of a stick. An unforeseen hole in the crown of the battered wideawake soon, however, brought it twirling down the stick. This gang of men from first to last did two things without the slightest attempt at discrimination—hooted the Liberals and cheered the Tories. It was stated that the gang had been brought from Brighton, where one of the Tory candidates lives. At any rate, they were strangers to Lewes, and the police never lost sight of them while they remained in the town. After the proceedings the two prominent personages above described were seen to separate from a knot of their companions and disappear through the back entrance to the hotel which was the headquarters of the Tory candidates. The presence of this type of modern "Constitutionalism" was regarded by many as an outrage to the town, as well as a scandal to Parliamentary representation.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CHAPTER OF AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

OPINIONS will differ, even among his most attached supporters, as to the prudence or the necessity of the eloquent justification which Mr. Gladstone has just published in the form of a "Chapter of Autobiography." This "Chapter of Autobiography" goes to the root of the allegations made against Mr. Gladstone by his enemies. There is neither beating about the bush nor attempt to deprecate the gravity of the issues raised. The Liberal leader frankly takes his countrymen into his confidence; admits consistency in public men to be an all-important virtue; and prefaces the general explanation of his own conduct and the aspersions cast on it thus:—

One thing I have not done, and shall not do. I shall not attempt to laugh off the question, or to attenuate its importance. In theory, at least, and for others, I am myself a purist with respect to what touches the consistency of statements. Change of opinion in those to whose judgment the public looks more or less to assist its own is an evil to the country, although a much smaller evil than their persistence in a course which they know to be wrong. It is not always to be blamed. But it is always to be watched with vigilance—always to be challenged and put upon its trial.

Let me now endeavour to state the offence of which I am held guilty. *Me ego qui quondam*: I, the person who have now accepted a foremost share of the responsibility of endeavouring to put an end to the existence of the Irish Church as an Establishment, am also the person who, of all men in official, perhaps in public, life, did, until the year 1811, recommend, upon the highest and most imperious grounds, its resolute maintenance.

Mr. Gladstone then refers to his book, "The State in its Relations with the Church," published in 1838; and quotes a letter he wrote to Lord Macaulay on reading an early copy of his famous review. Finding that the great Whig essayist assumed that the author of the Church and State book "contemplated not, indeed, persecution, but yet the retrogressive process of disabling and disqualifying from civil office all those who did not adhere to the religion of the State," he addressed Lord Macaulay in such a way as to elicit a response expressing satisfaction that the difference between writer and critic was not so great as the latter had assumed. Still, Mr. Gladstone does not attempt to conceal that the main idea of his book was opposed to the course to which he is pledged at present:—

What I have now to show (he says) is the manner in which I retreated from an untenable position. To this retreat, and the time and mode of it, I now draw attention. My opinion of the Established Church of Ireland now is the direct opposite of what it was then. But I must venture to point out that, whatever be the sharpness of this contradiction, it is one from which I could not possibly escape by endeavouring to maintain the Established Church of Ireland on the principles on which it is now maintained. I challenge all my censurers to impugn me when I affirm that, if the propositions of my work are in conflict (as they are) with an assault upon the existence of the Irish Establishment, they are at least as much, or even more, hostile to the grounds on which it is now attempted to maintain it. At no time of my life did I propound the maxim *simpliciter* that we were to maintain the Establishment.

Mr. Gladstone then shows that he opposed the grant to Maynooth in 1838, on the ground that it was fatal to the main principle—that of being for the benefit of the whole people of Ireland—on which the Established Church was founded. Also when the Appropriation Clause was proposed, Mr. Gladstone denounced it as strongly as he could do now; and when, in 1841, Sir Robert Peel proposed to remodel and enlarge the Maynooth grant, he succeeded from the Cabinet rather than be a party to the measure advocated by its chief.

The choice before me, therefore, was to support his measure or to retire from his Government into a position of complete isolation, and, what was more than this, subject to a grave and general imputation of political eccentricity. I can scarcely be guilty of a breach of confidence when I mention that Lord Derby, to whom I had already been indebted for much personal kindness, was one of those colleagues who sought to dissuade me from resigning my office. In the month of January, 1845, if no sooner, the resolution of the Cabinet was taken, and I resigned. The public judgment, as might have been expected, did not favour the act.

After commenting upon this sacrifice of prospects, fatal as it seemed at the time, Mr. Gladstone respectfully submits "that by this act my freedom was established; and that it has never since, during a period of nearly five-and-twenty years, been compromised."

Admitting that he did not then say that he was prepared to vote for the removal of the Established Church in Ireland, he implies that he then lifted anchor, if he did not at once spread sails. But,

Moreover, it was a duty, from my point of view, completely to exhaust every chance on behalf of the Irish Church. I am still of the opinion that thirty-five years ago the religion of the Irish Church had not—to her and to our shame be it spoken—had fair play. From the days of Elizabeth downwards, with the rarest exceptions, the worldly element had entirely outwitted the religious one, whatever the intention may have been in the actual working of the ecclesiastical institutions of Ireland. Mr. Burke has immortalised the burning shame and the hideous scandals of those penal laws which, perhaps for the first time in the history of Christendom, if not of man, aimed at persecuting men out of one religion, but not at persecuting them into another. But the time of awakening had come. The Irish Church had grown conscious that she had a Gospel to declare. Even with my present opinions I might feel a scruple as to the measures now proposed, but for the restless and accumulated proof of impotence afforded by the experience of my lifetime, and due, I believe, to a radically false position. For the Irish Church has, since the time of 1830-2 came to an end, had not only fair play—that is, such fair play as in Ireland the Establishment allows to the Church—but fair play and something more.

And then, enumerating the countless advantages under which the useless and doomed Establishment has worked, Mr. Gladstone shows that the "faintest impression" has been produced, and that an ardent wish for removal is but a logical sequence to the proposition previously laid down. When strenuously opposing the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in 1851, Mr. Gladstone made no attempt to "mitigate his offence" by any profession of attachment to the Established Church in Ireland; and in 1863, as Sir Roundell Palmer has shown, he "had made up his mind on the subject, and should not be able to keep himself from giving public expression to his feelings."

The writer then refers in eloquent terms to the renovating growth of religious life, of which Oxford was the centre; and confesses astonishment at finding in 1852 that great as had been the growth of churches in the Church of England, the increase in Nonconformist places of worship had been greater still; and thus expresses himself as to the relation between Church and State:—

It is, then, by a practical rather than a theoretic test that our Establishments of religion should be tried. An Establishment that does its work in much and has the hope and likelihood of doing it in more; an Establishment that has a broad and living way open to it into the hearts of the people; an Establishment that can command the services of the present by the recollections and traditions of a far-reaching past; an Establishment able to appeal to the active zeal of the greater portion of the people and to the respect or scruples of almost the whole; whose children dwell chiefly on her actual living work and service; and whose adversaries, if she has them, are in the main content to believe that there will be a future for them and their opinions—such an Establishment should surely be maintained. But an Establishment that neither does nor has the hope of doing work, except for a few, and those few the portion of the community whose claim to public aid is the smallest of all; an Establishment severed from the mass of the people by an impassable gulf and by a wall of brass; an Establishment whose good offices, could she offer them, would be intercepted by a long, unbroken chain of painful and shameful recollections; an Establishment leaning for support upon the extraneous aid of a State which becomes discredited with the people by the very act of lending it—such an Establishment will do well, for its own sake and for the sake of its creed, to divest itself, as soon as may be, of gauds and trappings, and to commence a new career, in which, renouncing at once the credit and the discredit of the civil sanction, it shall seek its strength from within and put a fearless trust in the message that it bears.

Jews in the New Parliament.—Since their emancipation the Jews have, at each general election, increased in their candidature for Parliamentary honours. At the present election no fewer than nine gentlemen of the above persuasion have been nominated—namely, Baron Rothschild, for the City of London; Baron Meyer Rothschild, for Hythe; Mr. Nathaniel Rothschild, for Aylesbury; Mr. Alderman Salomons, for Greenwich; Sir Francis Goldsmid, for Reading; Mr. G. Jessel, Q.C., for Dover; Mr. Serjeant Simon, for Dewsbury; Mr. Julian Goldsmid, for Mid Surrey; and Mr. H. Worms, for Sandwich. Six out of the nine (all Liberals) have been returned, and three defeated—Baron Rothschild, Mr. J. Goldsmid, and Mr. Worms (who stood on the Conservative side).

Literature.

The Bad English of Lindley Murray and Other Writers on the English Language. A Series of Criticisms. By G. WASHINGTON MOON, F.R.S.E., Author of "The Dean's English." London: Hatchard and Co.

Lindley Murray is so vile a writer that he was not worth exposing. Besides, he was shown up long ago, by a Mr. Lennie, a combative Scotchman, who interspersed his own grammar with attacks upon his predecessor. However, Mr. Moon is largely concerned, in this volume, with some American authors and critics, and is always readable, nearly always instructive and correct. He is something more than a good grammarian; he is a good logician—indeed, no one could write grammatically who was not a good logician. He is also singularly amiable, courteous, and respectful, and well qualified to insinuate a severe thing with grace and dignity.

On some of the points Mr. Moon raises we are decidedly opposed to him. We see no harm whatever in that hunting-field phrase (which implies a good metaphor) "come to grief," though it would, of course, be inadmissible in the most dignified kinds of writing. Again, there is nothing whatever to object to in the phrase "The game is not worth the candle," though Mr. Moon strongly condemns it. It is perfectly respectable French in the familiar shape of *le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*, and is admissible in all but the very gravest compositions.

At page 80 we find the following passage:—

WHOSE AND OF WHICH.

I am aware that, in olden time, it was the custom to use "which" when speaking of persons; hence the phrase, "Our Father which art in Heaven." It was likewise the custom to say "whose," when speaking of things; hence, in the opening lines of "Paradise Lost," we read:—

Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste

But now, the best writers, when speaking of inanimate objects, use "of which" instead of "whose"; and I am surprised to find Mr. Marsh saying, "How can we define that whose being, whose action, whose conditions, whose limitations we cannot comprehend? Would it not have been better to say—'How can we define that, of which we cannot comprehend the being, the action, the conditions, the limitations?'"

No; it would not. We entirely disagree with Mr. Moon, and in practice have done our best to encourage that return—which the best writers, in our own opinion, favour—to the old English usage in this particular. In speaking of dumb animals, too, it is often (not always) demanded by the poetry and logic of the situation that you should say "who," and not which. We have seen stories of animals in which, while human attributes were by the necessity of the case attributed to them, the author kept on whiching and whiching—to the discomfiture of sensitive readers, and the disclosure of the absence of poetic feeling in the author.

Again, take what Mr. Moon has to say about the ellipsis or suspension of the verb, with a *subauditur* for the change of tense.

SUSPENSION OF THE VERB.

The structure of this sentence appears to me to be very faulty. Mark what was said in it concerning the dictionary:—"Its vocabulary is more copious, its etymologies more sound and satisfactory, and its definitions more accurate." The reader will perceive that there is here but one verb—the verb "is"; and, as that governs the whole of the clause, we really are told that the *etymologies* is more sound and the *definitions* is more accurate! Grammatical correctness requires that the clause should run thus:—"Its vocabulary is more copious, its etymologies are more sound and satisfactory, and its definitions more accurate."

We object, Mr. Moon! The suspension and the *subauditur* we have referred to belong to good usage in English, in the classics, and in every language with which we are acquainted. If they did not, they ought; but they do, and not to adopt them would make construction excessively pedantic and burdensome.

Let us dip again:—

ELLIPSIS IN THE USE OF THE ARTICLE.

On page 320 he tells us that it is incorrect to say, "A house and orchard"; and so it is; because as there is in the sentence but one article, it is understood as referring to both nouns; and though we may say "A house," we may not say "A orchard." The sentence, then, should be, "A house and an orchard." This being the rule, let us see how Lindley Murray's language conforms to it.

Page 51. "The importance of obtaining, in early life, a clear, distinct, and accurate knowledge."

Page 52. "Words duly combined produce a sentence; and sentences properly combined produce an oration or discourse."

Page 53. "an oration or [an] discourse!" We deny that Lindley Murray is wrong in either of these cases; though he is wrong in the instances quoted at the top of page 32—a very different pair of shoes! If this elliptical construction were not allowable, some of our sentences would be absurdly cumbersome.

On pp. 185-6 we read as follows:—

On page 21, I read:—"If Mr. Everett were about to deliver his oration on Washington, at the Academy of Music." On Washington, at the Academy of Music! Mr. Gould should have said "Deliver, at the Academy of Music, his oration on Washington."

Again, we decidedly object. Mr. Gould's construction is better than Mr. Moon's, which is harsh and dislocated. Mr. Moon does not seem to catch what we might call the hyphenism of construction, by which two or three words—e.g., lecture-on-Washington—may be, and often are, for euphony's sake, made into one. This is a large subject, and it is one in respect of which we think Mr. Moon has always erred in his criticisms. Once more:—

Mr. Gould says: "I was [am, vide seq.] agreeably surprised to find that the microscopic investigation of Mr. Moon has, thus far, detected so few errors in 'Good English'—I mean so few real errors!" In the foregoing sentence there is one of the dullest errors which a writer could possibly commit. Mr. Gould says, in effect, that he is surprised to find that a microscopic investigation of me has, thus far, detected so few errors in "Good English." I really was not aware that I had been made the subject of microscopic investigation; and, even if I had, I should still be at a loss to comprehend how such an investigation of me could result in a detection of Mr. Gould's errors.

The first correction here—viz., the substitution of *am* for *was*—is just; but we object to the second. The preposition of is one of very discursive and varied construction, and Mr. Moon's criticism in this place smells severely of the lamp.

There is a classical form of economy in construction which we should much like to see introduced into English—the ablative absolute. Macaulay just tried to do it, but did anyone follow him? We forget.

There is one other special point (included under a general topic suggested above) on which we must say a word. Take such a sentence as this:—"A description and analysis is given in the first chapter." This kind of sentence you often see condemned because the verb is not in the plural. We maintain that it is quite correct, and that the words "description-and-analysis" must be read with hyphens, forming them into one word. The same remark applies to such a sentence as "His honesty and sense of justice was extraordinary." Nothing produces a more pedantic effect than using the technical plural for an object which, though plural in form, is (or is almost) metaphysically a unit.

Olive Varcoe: a Novel. By FRANCIS DERRICK. Author of "The Kiddle-a-Wink," "Mildred's Wedding," &c. Three volumes. London: Saunders, Otley, and Co.

The great majority of readers will agree that there should be "no end to the making of books" when the books are love-stories, and when they happen to be as good love-stories as "Olive Varcoe." The secret of the success of fiction must be that it is in part founded on experience, and that human nature is in the habit of falling into confidential moods, and loving to compare notes. Now, we recommend people to study the love-passages in these volumes, to compare them with certain passages in their own lives, and then to confess the wisdom of commonplace over highbrow romance. It must at once be explained that "Olive Varcoe" is in no way commonplace, but that it is as fascinating a romance as recent

times have given to the world. Not very new, perhaps, here and there; but for such an objection we care little or nothing. The general effect is fresh, and the interest is unceasing. Indeed, the interest is so unceasing that, although we discovered the great point at the beginning of the second volume, the last page of the third seemed to come none too soon. Under such circumstances, Mr. Derrick cannot object to our giving some hints as to the plot.

Olive Varcoe is an orphan, of half Oriental parentage, who lives under the care of her grand-aunt, Lady Trewavas, in Cornwall. The head of the Trewavas family is Sir Hilton, and he has a younger brother named John. Hilton proposes for a local young lady, Miss Eleanor Maristowe, and is accepted, when he succeeds in assuring her that he has only a cousinly or brotherly love for Olive Varcoe, with whom something more than flirting has evidently been going on; and as soon as these things look comfortably settled, they are uncomfortably unsettled by the reader's discovery that Olive loves Sir Hilton a thousand times better than Eleanor does, and that John Trewavas, instead of Hilton, is the deep and passionate lover of Eleanor Maristowe. Hastening on, we come to the chief incident of the story, which turns upon the character and changes of character of these four people in love. Sir Hilton and his affianced bride are just ordinary people, who naturally quarrel violently about Olive, who is distracted at being under orders to leave home before the marriage takes place. John seems a poor kind of fellow, who gives way to everybody, whilst Olive is all fire, and "kicks up dreadful scenes." Her Eastern blood has made her small, graceful, and apparently vicious and revengeful; whilst her dubious position as dependant at Trewavas induces a spirit of hostility which manifests itself fearfully when her love for Hilton is treated with disdain. Affairs are in this state when the body of Eleanor Maristowe is found drowned in a pond, with the hands tied by a cord—a peculiar coloured silk cord, which Olive always wore round her waist, in memory of her maternal grandfather, who had been bowstrung with it by some irate Pacha's order. This cord and fifty other things make up sufficient circumstantial evidence to convince all but one of the characters now on the scene—Charles Vigo—of the guilt of Olive. This enthusiastic young gentleman is in love with her; he has implicit confidence in her innocence, and contrives to get her away, although not without some stirring scenes with the officers of justice. We think it will be seen who has really committed the murder, and the knowledge of it makes the beauty of the character of Olive multiply tenfold. In the above there is surely quite enough to interest the reader; so the unwinding and the winding up of the story must be left untouched. There is far more than ordinary interest in the characters, and fewer improbabilities when once we grant the heroine's one great sacrifice in the cause of gratitude. The book would be improved by curtailing the police part of the business, a feature rather overdone of late; and the comic part—namely, a man always "talking with his nose," without uttering a word, and being interpreted by his clever wife—which becomes monotonous.

And now, perhaps, by way of showing Mr. Derrick how carefully we have read his book, here are a few minor objections. A flower-bank is described as looking "all roses—there were all kinds of flowers." A yellow silk dress changes to a yellow satin within a page. The Baronet actually takes a corkscrew from his own pocket—to open champagne! A blind lady plays cribbage, which would be strange, although her opponent pegs for her. A doctor tests for chloroform, after a dead body has been a whole day in the water; however, he is a country doctor. Somebody says that, if Olive is found guilty of murder, she would be lucky to get off with only a few months' confinement—which she certainly would be. A sheriff's officer does not scruple to steal—it is no less an offence—a gentleman's boat and the services of the crew, in order to effect an arrest at sea. Charles Vigo remains unrecognized in his red wig some time after he has taken it off and put it into his pocket. And, lastly, a comic lady sending a message to another, to "go at once," scratches the word "instantly" inside a locket and then incloses a specimen of the ordinary domestic "fly." This, in an affair of life and death, is surely inconsiderate trifling. But these are not, of course, serious drawbacks to a very powerful and interesting story.

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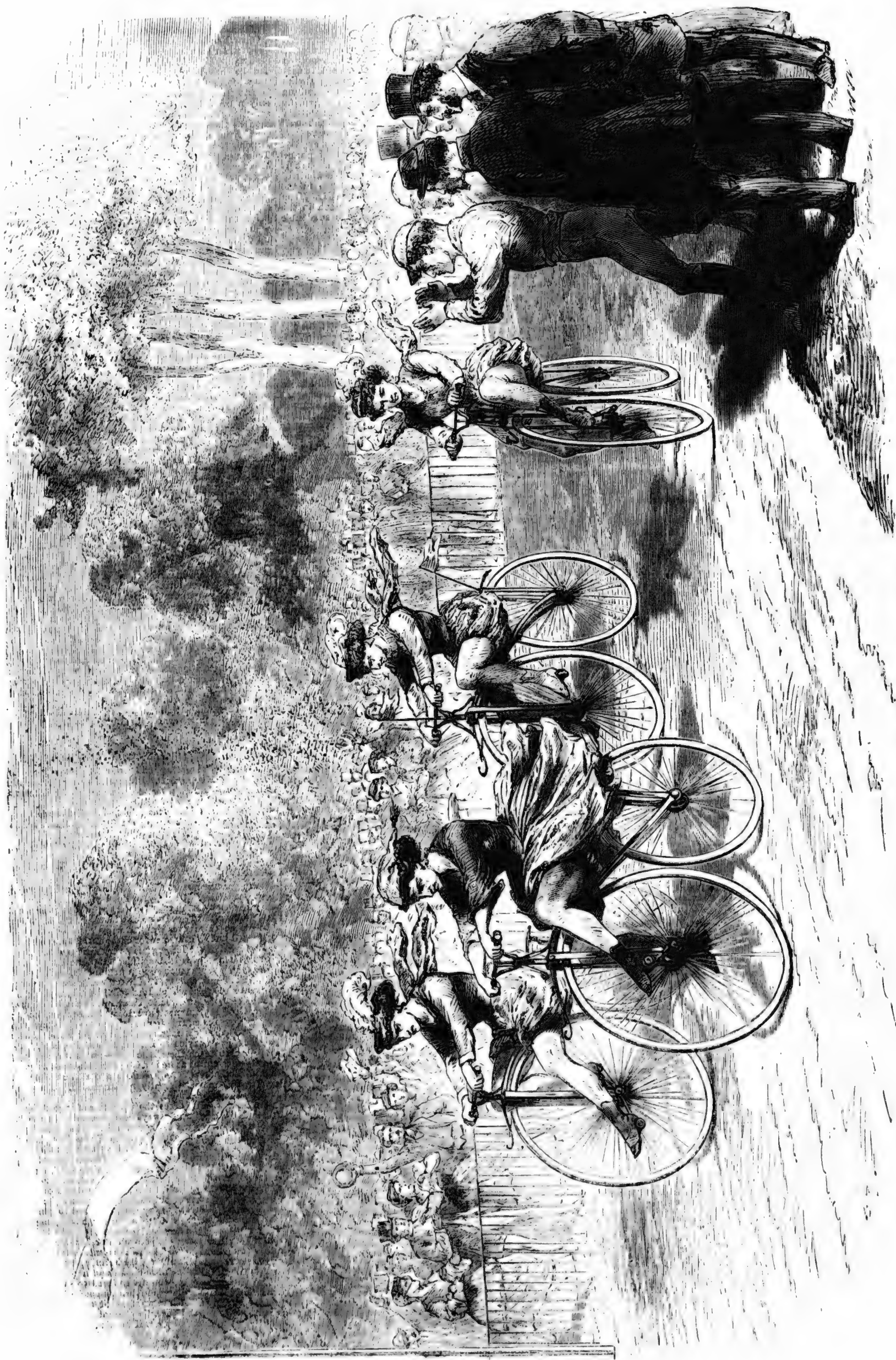
Alley's Lesson. By S. E. DE MORGAN. With Illustrations in Colours.

The approaching season is already being anticipated by the appearance of a good supply of books for young people, who are excellently treated in this respect, the present year seeming to be no less liberal and good than any in recent times. Messrs. Cassell distinguish themselves by producing some of the prettiest, and their well-known character for cheapness is sure to lead to success. "The Angel of the Iceberg" is a very serious volume, in which Mr. Todd, in many tales of fanciful and poetical style, Oriental and otherwise, teaches much scriptural morality, which too often comes in a far different and less effective form. Such of these parables as we have read are beautiful. It may be doubted, however, if the second half of the book, devoted to a series of discourses on the "Character of God" should not have formed a separate book; but it is perfectly good, and free from a certain too close style of asceticism which frequently is found to defeat its purposes. It is calculated to be of good service to the mothers of England, who will know how to teach their little ones—and will recognise for themselves—such truths as lie in such graceful stories as "The Chance World" and others. As a serious and attractive book for young readers, this must be greatly recommended. The drawings are fanciful and appropriate.

Mr. Elihu Burritt takes the character of "good Mr. Burchell" from the "Vicar," who always had something in his pockets for "those chubby rogues Dick and Bill." His literary presents are certainly as valuable as Sir William Thornhill's gingerbread and whistles, and they have the charm of telling us something here and there which we did not know. The children of England, for instance, at Christmas or general holiday-making are familiar enough; but the little differences which exist between them and their juvenile American cousins are well worth looking into. The easy, gossiping style of the author, the pretty pictures, and the handsome style of the volume, outside and in, must make it a favourite; and it is none the worse for having met with occasional approbation in detached passages.

The four remaining volumes on our list are slight sketches rather than stories. Their titles are almost sufficient explanation of their contents. Llandudno, the Farm, and the Hop-garden are equally delightful to the little heroes and heroines, of high or low life, as the case may be, who are suffered to spend their holidays amongst pleasant scenes, and learn something interesting and profitable from each. The wonders of the British Museum, &c., are not neglected, and juvenile character is nicely depicted. The illustrations in colours, by Mr. Kronheim, are great adornments to these pretty little books.

THE COURTS OF LAW IN SCOTLAND.—The undermentioned gentlemen have consented to act as Commissioners for inquiring into matters relating to the courts of law in Scotland, and will be included in a new Commission to be issued for such purpose:—Sir William Pace Wood, a Judge of the Court of Appeal in Chancery; Sir James Shaw Wilson, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas; Sir Edward Colebrooke; James Campbell, Esq., Sheriff Substitute of Edinburgh; James Adam, Esq., Advocate; and Alexander Burns Shand, Esq., Advocate.



A LADIES' VELOCIPED-RACE AT BORDEAUX.

BARON JAMES DE ROTHSCHILD.

We last week published a memoir of the late eminent financier, Baron James de Rothschild, of Paris, and now place his Portrait before our readers.

Baroness James de Rothschild has sent 2000*fr.*, to the poor of the eighth arrondissement and 3000*fr.*, to those of the ninth, on the occasion of her husband's death.

The will of Baron James de Rothschild was opened, on Tuesday, at the Palais de Justice, in the presence of the family and witnesses. It bears the date of 1848, and is of great length. Part of it was read by the president and the document handed over to the executors. Two codicils of considerable extent are appended to the testament, and will be read on Sunday.

The Emperor of Austria, the King of the Belgians, and President Johnson, sent their expressions of condolence to the Rothschild family on the occasion of Baron James's death.

VELOCIPEDE-RACING AT BORDEAUX.

A NEW era of locomotion has dawned upon France, and is already advancing in Paris, where it has been introduced, not by any grand festival or celebration, but has crept slowly on, as all great eras do—as the day itself does—beginning, with a streak of light in the East and growing on to high noon. The appearance of two or three velocipedes in the Bois de Boulogne was a matter of trifling remark for a day or two, but the happy combination of moderate exercise with swift and easy locomotion had a fascination about it which was too attractive not to secure public attention. The velocipede is now the latest rage in Paris. Swells who might almost be the resuscitated beaux of a century ago, with reorganised dandy horses; belles who have hidden their ruddy faces under false hair, and look like overgrown babettes in reconstructed go-carts; young employes out for a "constitutional;" mechanics who hope by means of the new machine (which costs little and does not require food for cattle) to be able to get away from the dear rents that make it so hard to live near their work—all these may be seen spinning along, legs and arms at work to whirl themselves forward on the even roads. Of course it requires a little peculiarity in the feminine costume to conduct a velocipede with propriety, and the fashion introduced by the new vehicle is only a degree more remarkable than many other recent modes Parisiennes. On the occasion of a race—for there really are velocipede races—it is (of course) a little pronounced; but what of that? There is reason to believe that the vehicle itself is of American extraction; and, in the popular language even of some English ladies, stimulated by their Transatlantic sisters, women are but the other sort of men. Therefore, it is but just that they should wear garments not generally acknowledged to form a part of the feminine wardrobe. Seriously, however, any invention which secures to women that healthy exercise the want of which is the greatest evil of modern society must be useful; and it cannot be denied that a modification of female costume is essential to any exercise worthy of the name. There are extremes, however, and we may draw the line of improvement a few points lower than that adopted at the great velocipede-match in the Bordelais Park, Bordeaux. There is no more reason to take this costume as the necessary uniform for fair velocipedists than there would be for gentlemen taking equestrian exercise to assume the attire of jockeys.

It was on Sunday, the first day of the present month, that the interesting performance represented in our Engraving took place in the Parc Bordelais, at Bordeaux. There were three prizes offered to the competitors, the first of which was a gold watch, the second a gold medal, and the third a silver medal. There were, however, but four competitors, three of whom adopted a costume of a peculiar kind, which may have been borrowed from the age of romance, while the fourth was distinguished by a bodice, a red petticoat of no great amplitude, and a cap with a gold tassel. On the signal being given there was a good start, the lead being taken by Mdlle. Louise —, who for some time maintained her advantage at a rattling pace; but when only about 50 metres from the winning-post, Mdlle. Julie — put on a spurt, or forged ahead, or the velocipede increased its stride, whichever may be the mode of expression in the new contest, and was ultimately the winner by half a pedal's length. Mademoiselle Louisa — came in third, and Mdlle. Amelie — a good fourth.



THE LATE BARON JAMES DE ROTHSCHILD.

Our illustration represents the scene just before the arrival at the winning-post, and the moral of the story is, that the wearer of feminine skirts gained the first prize.

FETES OF THE MEN-AT-ARMS AT NEUFCHATEL.

We have lately had occasion to publish some particulars of the holiday excursions made by the students at the colleges of Neufchâtel, and our present illustration represents the festivals which have just been celebrated at the fine old town, with its charming expanse of lake, and field, and vineyard, lost at last in the dim shadows of the black forests that climb up the steep mountain sides, and are foiled by the magnificent wall-faces of the Jura. Curiously enough, the most attractive object in the way of stone is not a building, but the vast boulder of rock that lies on a slope about half a mile from the town. It is the biggest stone on the Jura, is 62 ft. long by 48 ft. broad, and is said to contain 14,000 cubic feet of granite, although there is no other granite found on the Jura; that most resembling this boulder being seen no nearer than on the Great St. Bernard. It is fair to conclude, therefore, that that was its original locality, and the transport of such a mass was conjectured by Agassiz (the eminent native of Neufchâtel, of whom the inhabitants are justly proud) to have been by glaciers no longer existing. The principal buildings of the town are the hospitals of Pury and Pontales, the ancient Gothic church which adjoins the castle, and was built in the twelfth century, and the castle itself. The church contains a number of very curious monuments and is surrounded by a magnificent terrace, on which William Farel, Calvin's favourite colleague at Geneva, was buried, though the actual position of his grave has somehow been lost. The castle is an ancient open building of considerable extent, originally the residence of the Princes of Neufchâtel, and it is with the castle that the fêtes just now reorganised by our young friends the cadets of the colleges is principally associated. At the end of October a new college was inaugurated in the town, the building for which is remarkable not only for its architectural importance but for the extent of its resources in the way of lecture-

rooms, class-rooms, and all the other departments of a great educational institution.

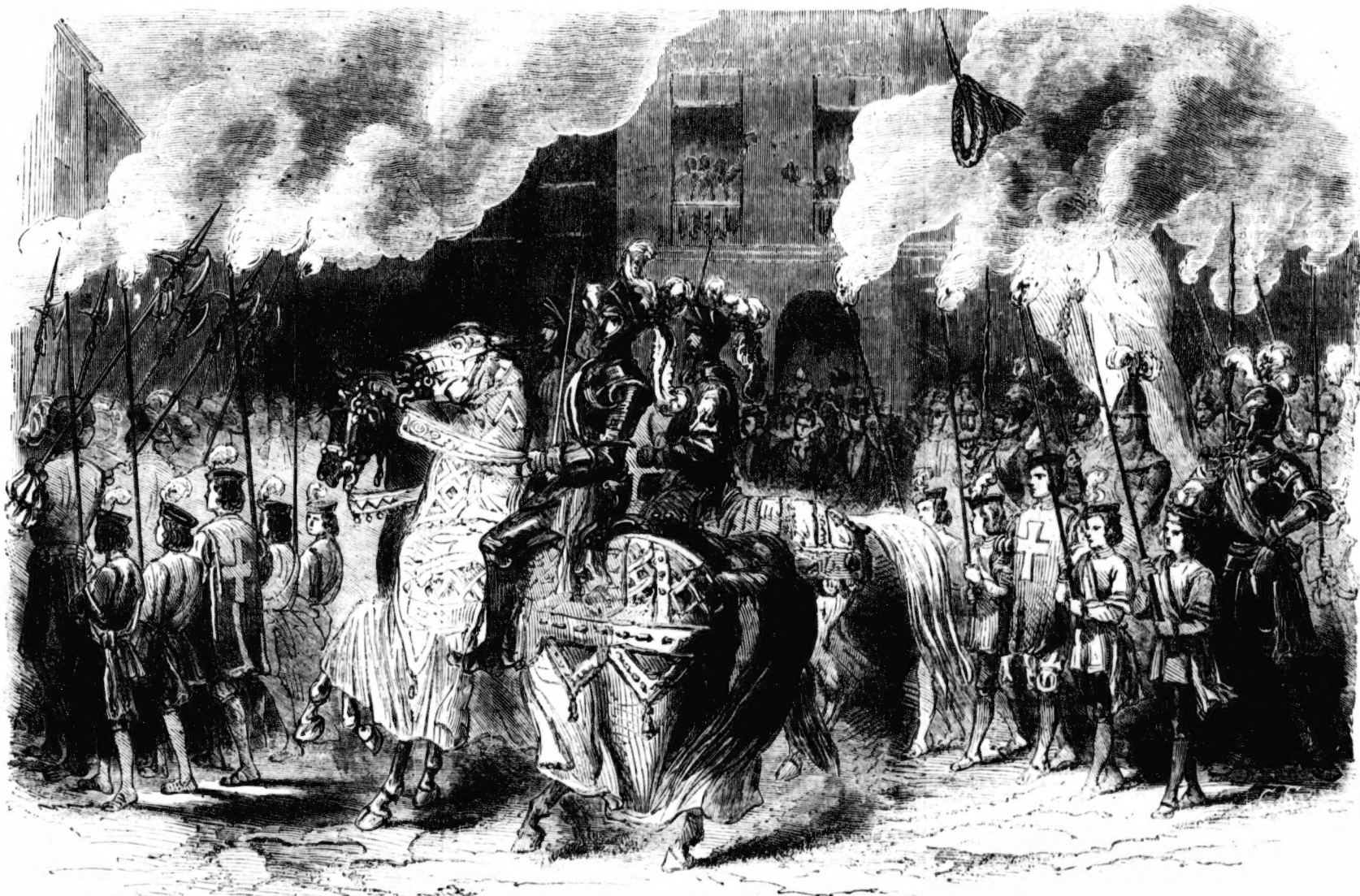
There was, of course, to be a festival; but an overwhelming interest was added to the usual ceremonies by the intelligence that there would be a complete revival of the ancient "armourers' fête," which had for some time been allowed to fall into desuetude. The origin of this public holiday is, however, traditionally known to the youngest children in Neufchâtel.

Between the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the Counts of Savoy, who possessed the territory on the southern banks of the lake, at present represented by the Cantons of Vaud and Fribourg, were unable to contemplate without envy the towers and turrets of the old castle of Neufchâtel, which commanded the town. Long consideration had brought them to the conclusion that it might easily be taken by surprise if only a few determined retainers could be introduced within its walls; and the result was that, on a certain day, some boats were seen on the lake approaching from the direction of Yverdon, whence they had brought a present of a few tuns of excellent wine for the Governor's table. These tuns were deposited in the courtyard of the castle and left there without suspicion; but in the evening it happened that some of the children who were permitted to play at hide-and-seek in the open space of the old fortress, fancied they heard a strange sound in one or two of the big casks, and ran off to tell their fathers, who at once snatched up such arms as they could most readily find, and went up to the castle, lighted by the children, who carried torches.

The present was intended to be a fatal one, for, like the horse of Troy, the tuns contained stout Savoyard soldiers. The red stream that ran from the broken staves was not wine but blood, and every foe paid for his treachery with his life. This was the origin of the fête just now re-celebrated, for each year the armed men of Neufchâtel, accompanied by the children of the town bearing torches, went up to the castle to seek an audience of the Prince, in remembrance of the service rendered to the State by the boys and girls who detected the enemy in the courtyard. In 1473 this fête was celebrated, and the trophies and spoils taken from Charles the Bold were carried in procession; while Hugues de Pierre, the chronicler of the battle of Morat, says that in that cortège pikes, and splendid suits of armour of knights of almost every nation and tongue, were carried in triumph. These suits must, however, either have been placed in a museum, or altered for some reason or other, for the armour that figured in the fête the other day was of the seventeenth century. For two hours, however, a long file of cuirassiers and halberdiers, both on foot and on horseback, paraded the streets of the town to a solemn march, played by life and drum. The fête had been suppressed ever since the revolution of March, 1848, and reappeared in quite a new character, and with revived glories.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

THE eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which commenced in the middle of last month, seems likely to rival in importance the most remarkable of those which have preceded it. It had lasted more than a month, with an occasional diminution of intensity, but still without any interval of complete rest. Then a new cone formed, and poured forth copious streams of lava from two mouths which opened on the afternoon of Nov. 15. These lava streams followed the course of those which had been poured forth during the eruption of 1855. They filled up and overflowed the Fosse Vetrana, flowing at first at the rate of upwards of 1100 yards per hour, but afterwards more slowly. On the night of the 16th the upper cone discharged enormous columns of ashes in the form of gigantic pine-trees; and when the outbursts of flame from the raging fire beneath illuminated the overhanging clouds of ashes the spectacle was of the most sublime and magnificent character. But the eruption had not yet attained its full intensity. At the foot of the great cone several new cones were formed, all which were soon in active eruption, while from the great cone there were formidable ejections of stones and fire. According to the latest intelligence from Italy these cones are still vomiting forth large quantities of incandescent matter. The lava current is now more than 130 yards broad, and from eleven to thirteen yards deep. A chestnut forest near the Fosse Vetrana has been set on fire, and an immense amount of property has been



FÊTE OF THE ARMED MEN AT NEUFCHATEL.

destroyed by the conflagration and by the progress of the raging lava streams. Many buildings have been overwhelmed and the neighbouring farm lands devastated. There is even danger that the whole of the village of San Giorgio will be destroyed by the lava. The inhabitants of this and other villages are flying from their homes, and the misery and want which have been brought upon the people in the neighbourhood are so great that a subscription has been opened for their relief. As in some of the former great eruptions, it has been found necessary that the authorities should call in the aid of the soldiery to protect the property of those who have had to fly from their houses.

We may conclude that the eruption will, as in former instances, be quickly terminated after this formation of the new outlets for the subterranean fluids and gases. It has seemed of late as if the central cone was not sufficient for the relief of the mountain; and, accordingly, it has been noticed that each eruption in recent times has been characterised by a long series of explosions from the main vent, followed and terminated by an outbreak from the flanks of the mountain. Whether this will be so in the present instance—that is, whether the formation of the new cones will be quickly followed by a state of quiescence—remains to be seen; probably Professor Palmieri is right in thinking that it will. But one point seems clear: Vesuvius is no longer able to afford relief to the subterranean region of which it is the main outlet in the same manner as of old. The eruptions which took place in former times seemed to relieve this region so completely that they were followed by many years of rest. Lately the mountain has been disturbed at more and more frequent intervals, until at last the climax has been reached in the occurrence of no less than three eruptions in eleven months.

Another circumstance strikes us very forcibly in considering the present action of Mount Vesuvius. It is unsafe to theorise on a few facts; but when those facts dovetail in a very satisfactory manner into each other, one is justified in drawing at least a very probable inference from them. We pointed out at the time of the occurrence of an earthquake at Gibraltar, that that earthquake and the one which occurred in Turkey seemed to be associated in a remarkable manner with the temporary quiescence of Vesuvius. It appeared as if subterranean forces which had been finding relief at the great Neapolitan outlet had suddenly been repressed, and had so caused disturbance in regions far removed from Vesuvius. Since that time we have had, as we think, remarkable confirmation of our theory that the action of Vesuvius relieves districts very far away from the mountain. The eruption which began a month ago continued very active for a while, but towards the end of October news came that the action of the cone was diminishing, and an interval of comparative rest ensued. Yet that this was not an interval in which the subterranean forces were actually quiescent is shown by the fact that the mountain has now been forced into renewed activity through another vent. Now, the commencement of this period of apparent rest was simultaneous with the occurrence of the earthquake in Ireland. A day or two later came the earthquake in the western counties; and lastly, just before the renewed outburst of the mountain, there occurred an earthquake at Bucharest. We were disposed at first to associate the earthquake in Ireland with the action of the Icelandic system of subterranean forces, on account of the direction in which the wave of disturbance was said to have travelled. But, on consideration, it appears that the progress of the wave from north to south—that is, towards Vesuvius—seemed quite as satisfactorily to evidence the dependence of the disturbance on the action of Vesuvius as a motor in the contrary direction. The evidence on the point was not very decisive, however, since the earthquake in Ireland was not timed in different places, and nothing is more difficult than to assign the direction of an earth-wave merely from the consideration of the effects experienced at a single point. The coincidence of this earthquake, of the one in England, and of the one in Bucharest, with the temporary diminution of the activity of Vesuvius, must be looked on as either a very remarkable accident or as affording decisive evidence of the fact that the great Neapolitan vent relieves the subterranean forces which are in action under countries as far away as England and Wallachia. And when we consider the confirmatory evidence afforded by the earthquakes at Gibraltar and Constantinople, little doubt remains in our mind that the extent of the relieving action exerted by Mount Vesuvius has hitherto been greatly underrated by seismologists.—*Daily News*.

THE GREAT ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

THE following account of the phenomena attending the total eclipse of the sun, which occurred on Aug. 18 last, has been prepared from the official report of Mr. J. Pope Hennessy, Governor of Labuan, and from the observations of Captain Reed and the officers of her Majesty's surveying-vessel *Rifleman*. The observatory spot was Barram Point, on the north-west coast of Borneo, in lat. 4 deg. 87 min. 15 sec. N., long. 113 deg. 58 min. 28 sec. E., where a small tent was erected on the north side of the river, close to the casuarina-trees which show as the extreme of the point when approaching from the north-eastward. The telescopes were of the kind ordinarily used on board ships. They were suspended to tripods made by lashing three boat-hook staves together, and afforded very fair means of observing with accuracy. No special instruments or instructions had been furnished to the *Rifleman*.

The observers were Governor Pope Hennessy, Captain Reed, Navigating Lieutenants Ray and Ellis, and Mr. Dooley, midshipman. Dr. O'Connor landed to note the physiological phenomena, and Mr. Wright, midshipman, to watch the magnetic needle. Mr. Petley and the other officers left on board the *Rifleman* had charge of the barometrical and thermometrical observations, and they were also directed to watch the variations, if any, in the magnetic needle.

At 11.50 four solar spots were visible, lying nearly in a line parallel to the plane of the horizon; these spots are subsequently referred to as Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. No. 1 spot (that farthest to the left, or eastward) was much the largest; it was surrounded by a distinctly-visible penumbra. No. 2 spot was small, bold, and clearly defined. No. 3 was a sort of double spot, surrounded by a penumbra. No. 4 was a small, sharply-defined spot, similar to No. 2 in size and shape, but encircled with a bright luminous space, which was not observed round any of the other spots. At 11h. 56 min. 7 sec. the first contact of the moon took place with the lower and left-hand quarter of the sun, and at 1h. 13 min. 13.6 sec. the total obscuration occurred. At 1h. 29 min. 25.3 sec. the sun's limb reappeared, and at 2h. 48 min. 31.7 sec. the separation of the sun and moon's limbs happened. During the 6 min. and 12 sec. (nearly) of total eclipse, not the slightest change of any kind could be observed in the magnetic needle, nor did it move or vibrate in any way on the reappearance of the solar spots. No movement of the needle either could be detected on board the ship.

The general phenomena of the eclipse are thus described by Mr. Pope Hennessy:—

"I confine myself to copying from the rough notes I took at Barram Point, and from the note-books of Captain Reed and his officers, also taken on the spot. I have not time to arrange the materials before me in anything like scientific order, and the absence of any works of reference renders me still less able to do justice to the facts we collected. We were very fortunate in the weather. The day was bright and clear—not a cloud near the sun. A few round, white clouds that lay on the horizon hardly moved. There was a slight breeze from W.S.W. The sea was breaking heavily on the shore, and it had a slight brownish, blueish tinge all over, except where the white breakers approached the land. The grove of casuarina-trees behind us had the same deep green colour which they always exhibit on a fine day in the tropics. A few swallows were skimming about high in the air. We also noticed some dragon-flies, butterflies, and a good many specimens of a large heavy fly like a drone bee. When we left the ship at ten o'clock the barometer was 30.00; the mean of two thermometers in the shade was 86 deg.; the dry thermometer exposed to

the sun was 61 deg.; and the wet thermometer exposed to the sun was 83.5 deg. During the progress of the eclipse the barometer fell steadily from 29.96 to 29.91 deg. The mean of the two thermometers in the shade was 85 deg., without any change whatever from ten o'clock till the close of the eclipse. At the close of the eclipse (2h. 48m. 31.7s.) it rose to 86 deg. The dry bulb thermometer, hung in the sunlight, fell from 96 deg. to 85 deg. as the moon was covering the sun, and rose from 85 deg. to 96 deg. as the sun was reappearing. The wet-bulb thermometer fell from 83.5 to 83 at the total eclipse, and rose to 89 at the termination of the whole eclipse. Ten minutes before the total eclipse there seemed to be a luminous crescent reflected upon the dark body of the moon. In another minute a long beam of light, pale and quite straight, the rays diverging at a small angle, shot out from the westerly corner of the sun's crescent. At the same time Mr. Ellis noticed a corresponding dark band, or shadow, shooting down from the east corner of the crescent. At this time the sea assumed a darker aspect, and a well-defined green band was seen distinctly around the horizon. The temperature had fallen, and the wind had slightly freshened. The darkness then came on with great rapidity. The sensation was as if a thunderstorm was about to break, and one was startled on looking up to see not a single cloud overhead. The birds, after flying very low, disappeared altogether. The dragon-flies and butterflies disappeared; and the large drone-like flies all collected on the ceiling of the tent and remained at rest. The crickets and cicadae in the jungle began to sound, and some birds, not visible, also began to twitter in the jungle. The sea grew darker; and immediately before the total obscuration the horizon could not be seen. The line of round white clouds that lay near the horizon changed their colour and aspect with great rapidity. As the obscuration occurred, they all became of a dark purple, heavy looking, and with sharply-defined edges. They then presented the appearance of clouds close to the horizon after sunset. It seemed as if a sun had set at the four points of the horizon. The sky was of a dark leaden blue, and the trees looked almost black. The faces of the observers looked dark, but not pallid or unnatural. The moment of maximum darkness seemed to be immediately before the total obscuration. For a few seconds nothing could be seen except objects quite close to the horizon. Suddenly there burst forth a luminous ring around the moon. This ring was composed of a multitude of rays quite irregular in length and in direction. From the upper and lower parts they extended in bands to a distance more than twice the diameter of the sun. Other bands appeared to fall to one side, but in this there was no regularity, for bands near them fell away apparently towards the other side. When I called attention to this, Lieutenant Ray said, 'Yes, I see them, they are like horses' tails,' and they certainly resembled masses of luminous hair in complete disorder. I have said that these bands appeared to fall to one side, but I do not mean that they actually fell, or moved in any way, during the observations. If the atmosphere had not been perfectly clear, it is possible that the appearance they presented would lead to the supposition that they moved, but no optical illusion of the kind was possible under the circumstances. During the second when the sun was disappearing the edge of the luminous crescent became broken up into numerous points of light. The moment these were gone the rays I have just mentioned shot forth, and, at the same time, we noticed the sudden appearance of the rose-coloured protuberances. The first of these was about one sixth of the sun's diameter in length, and about one twenty-fourth of the sun's diameter in breadth. It all appeared at the same instant, as if a veil had suddenly melted away from before it. It seemed to be a tower of rose-coloured clouds. The colour was most beautiful—more beautiful than any rose colour I ever saw. Indeed, I know of no natural object or colour to which it can be with justice compared. Though one has to describe it as rose-coloured, yet in truth it was very different from any colour or tint I ever saw before. This protuberance extended from the right of the upper limb, and was visible for six minutes. In five seconds after this was visible a much broader and shorter protuberance appeared at the left side of the upper limb. This seemed to be composed of two united together. In colour and aspect it exactly resembled the long one. The second protuberance gradually sank down as the sun continued to fall behind the moon, and in three minutes it had disappeared altogether. A few seconds after it had sunk down there appeared at the lower corresponding limb—the right inferior corner—a similar protuberance which grew out as the eclipse proceeded. This also seemed to be a double protuberance, and in size and shape very much resembled the second one—that is, its breadth very much exceeded its height. In colour, however, this differed from either of the former ones. Its left edge was a bright blue—like a brilliant sapphire with light thrown upon it. Next that was the so-called rose colour, and, at the right corner, a sparkling ruby tint. This beautiful protuberance advanced at the same rate that the sun had moved all along, when suddenly it seemed to spread towards the left until it ran round one-fourth of the circle, making a long ridge of the rose-coloured masses. As this happened, the blue shade disappeared. In about twelve seconds the whole of this ridge vanished, and gave place to a rough edge of brilliant white light, and in another second the sun had burst forth again. In the mean time the long rose-coloured protuberance on the upper right limb had remained visible; and, though it seemed to be sinking into the moon, it did not disappear altogether until the lower ridge had been formed and had been visible for two seconds. This long protuberance was quite visible to the naked eye; but its colour could not be detected, except through the telescope. To the naked eye it simply appeared as a little tower of white light, standing on the dark edge of the moon. The lower protuberance appeared to the naked eye to be a notch of light in the dark edge of the moon—not a protuberance, but an indentation. In shape the long protuberance resembled a goat's horn. Though the darkness was by no means so great as I had expected, I was unable to mark the protuberances in my note-book without the aid of a lantern, which the sailors lit when the eclipse became total. Those who were looking out for stars counted nine visible to the naked eye; one planet, Venus, was very brilliant. On board the *Rifleman* the fowls and pigeons went to roost; but the cattle showed no signs of uneasiness—they were lying down at the time."

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.—There is to be some change in reference to the Canonries which have become vacant in St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey. Dr. Leighton, Warden of All Souls' College, takes the Canonry in Westminster Abbey which became vacant by the death of the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D.; and the Rev. George Protheroe, Rector of Whippingham, will take that which becomes vacant by the preferment of Dr. Wordsworth, Archdeacon of Westminster, to the Bishopric of Lincoln, instead of, as before arranged, that in St. Paul's Cathedral vacant by the preferment of Mr. Champneys to the Deanery of Lichfield. The Rev. Robert Gregory, Incumbent of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth, takes the Canonry at St. Paul's. The new Canon will, in all probability, in due time, take the Vicarage of St. Pancras, which Dean Champneys must, under the Act of Parliament, resign within six months.

DR. TEMPLE ON THE IRISH CHURCH.—Some criticisms of the *Rock*, on his recent speech in Warwickshire, have led Dr. Temple, the Head Master of Rugby, to state his views on the subject of the Irish Church still more explicitly, and, in doing this, to give the very best account we have yet seen of the attitude of the more liberal of the body to which he belongs. He says:—"I still think that the existence of the Irish Established Church is a gross injustice to the Irish; and yet, paradoxical as it may seem, I think that the Legislature did right at the time of the Union. Legislatures, like men, are imperfect; and very often the fairest rule of judgment is to ask, which way is the facet? Is it towards God's will or from it? They did what, on the whole, was the right thing then. We must stop on, and do what is the right thing now. In conclusion, I should like to say that I am a thorough Protestant. I look on Popery as a most mischievous delusion. I may not, perhaps, think that Protestants are always wise in their mode of attack, but no one goes beyond me in hearty desire for the advancement of the cause of true Protestantism. But I am sure that if there is one thing which, beyond all others, will advance that cause in Ireland, it is to disestablish the Irish Church. The Irish Church, established, has made no impression on Popery in 800 years. Disestablish it, and I shall be much surprised if in thirty years the Roman Catholic priests will not wish that it had been left alone."

THE OLD AND NEW MEAT MARKETS.

AFTER a prolonged existence, marked by numerous vicissitudes, of more than 500 years, Newgate Market, the principal of the two great metropolitan meat depôts, following the example of the Fleet Prison, Holborn-hill, and other once familiar City landmarks, is about to become a thing of the past. Its fate has long been anticipated. When the great cattle-market was removed from Smithfield to Islington, it was confidently predicted that the days of Newgate-market were numbered. For once the prophets have proved right, but not in the sense intended by them. The fall of the market has been occasioned, not by the decline of custom, but by the vast and continually increasing amount of business transacted in its crowded and greasy shops and offices. So great has been the increase of trade in the market, that for several years past the curious agglomeration of avenues, courts, and lanes—crowded with carcases, dealers, butchers, porters, and other characteristic accessories—confined within the inconveniently narrow space bounded by Paternoster-row, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, and the Old Bailey, had proved too restricted for the requirements of the numerous salesmen and buyers attending the early morning markets. But for the extra accommodation afforded by the site of the old College of Physicians in Warwick-lane the market would speedily have driven literature from its home in Paternoster-row, and probably have elbowed its way to the very doors of St. Paul's Cathedral. What will be the future fate of the college, with its spire crowned with the golden globe, satirised by Garth as seeming "to the distant sight a gilded pill," we shall be curious to learn. The College of Physicians is, however, not the only place in the neighbourhood which has sunk from its high repute and degenerated into a butchers' shambles. The Bell Inn, one of the few ancient City hostels yet existing, and built on the site of the princely mansion, destroyed in the Great Fire, of the famous King-maker, has long had its courtyard completely monopolised by meat-dealers and butchers. It was in this inn that the pious Archbishop Leighton ended his earthly pilgrimage. The room in which the prelate died still exists. The enormous expansion of the dead-meat trade in Newgate Market is due wholly to the increased facilities offered for the safe and speedy conveyance of meat by the various railways possessing direct communication with the metropolis. In 1840 the number of metropolitan dealers in country-killed meat did not exceed ten, at present it ranges from 250 to 300. The quantity of dead meat disposed of annually by these salesmen is far greater than the public are generally aware of; for, although the exact quantity cannot be accurately ascertained, it is known to amount to over 150,000 tons, of which some 90,000 tons are sold in Newgate Market. The meat is sent both in carcases and in pieces. Beef is usually forwarded in quarters, pigs whole, calves and sheep both whole and in quarters. The carcases are packed in cloths and the pieces in hampers, the majority of cloths and hampers being supplied by the railway companies. The country-killed meat is sent principally during the cooler months of the year, the hides, horns, &c., remaining in the country for use in manufacturing processes. Large quantities of diseased meat are continually sent up by dishonest dealers; but it seldom escapes the vigilant eye of the meat inspector, by whom it is instantly condemned and ordered to be destroyed. The earlier supplies of country-killed meat were invariably brought to the Bell Inn, also to the Oxford Arms Inn, in the same neighbourhood. The latter building is situated near Amen-corner, and is described as being "one of the best specimens of the old London inns remaining in the metropolis." With the removal of Newgate Market the continued preservation of the yet picturesque hostelry is extremely doubtful.

The busiest market period is during the three weeks preceding Christmas, when the shops and stalls are filled up with beef and mutton from all parts of the kingdom, especially from Scotland. In the week preceding last Christmas no less than 800 tons of meat were brought to Newgate Market by three railways alone—the Great Northern, the Great Eastern, and the Midland. This was exclusive of the vast quantity arriving by the North-Western and other lines. When to this is added the proportion received by the market of the thousands of animals slaughtered every week by the metropolitan butchers, we begin to form some adequate idea of the magnitude of the dead-meat business as carried on in Newgate Market, and cease to wonder that the maze of crowded lanes and shops in which the meat is at present hawked and sold should have proved insufficient to meet the growing requirements of the trade. The general appearance of the old market has not suffered any real change during the last two or three centuries. In ancient maps and plans it always appears as at present, an open central space, surrounded by a maze of narrow avenues, filled with butchers' and poulterers' stalls, the principal approaches being from Warwick-lane and Newgate-street. After its destruction in the Great Fire the market was rebuilt precisely in its olden form, the only difference being that the houses inclosing the central space were rebuilt on a larger and more substantial scale. The old market-house in the central open space has, however, long disappeared.

At the beginning of the present century the market formed one great slaughter-house, nearly all the meat sold therein being the flesh of animals killed in the cellars and slaughter-houses attached to the various salesmen's shops. The nuisance thus occasioned was fearful, but it was long before any real remedial measures were applied. Public feeling continued for many years to be shocked by repeated accounts of needless cruelties and tortures daily inflicted on the poor dumb animals brought higher from Smithfield, and more than once the popular indignation found vent in a loud cry in favour of the abolition of private slaughter-houses and the establishment of public abattoirs in the metropolitan suburbs, as in Paris. This latter idea was by no means a new one. Mr. Timbs, that indefatigable fisher-up of curious odds and ends, mentions a petition—yet extant, and dated 1380—to Parliament, praying that the Newgate-Market butchers might be prevented from throwing their offal into the river Fleet (now the Fleet sewer), and be compelled to kill their animals at Knightsbridge, or elsewhere out of London. When the live-cattle market was removed to Islington an attempt was made to suppress the private slaughter-houses, or, at least, to procure their removal from crowded metropolitan districts, but the effort proved ineffectual. The shambles were, however, brought under proper official supervision, and no longer allowed to become sources of danger to the health of persons residing in their neighbourhood. But when once the wave of reform has been set in motion, it is difficult to arrest its progress. The removal of the Smithfield live-cattle market and the establishment of the new meat market are destined to be followed by the reform desired by our ancestors nearly 500 years ago. The enforcement of the Newgate Market Abolition Act will probably lead to the removal of the various existing slaughter-houses in that neighbourhood; whilst, under the provisions of the Building Act, many, if not all, of the slaughter-houses in other parts of the metropolis will, in 1874, have passed out of existence. To meet the want of accommodation thus occasioned additional slaughter-houses are to be erected at the Islington cattle market.

One of the first improvements which will follow the transference of the dead-meat trade from Newgate Market to its new locale in Smithfield will be the disappearance of the hundreds of butchers' carts and railway vans which every morning, especially on Mondays and Fridays, blocked up Newgate-street and the adjacent thoroughfares, rendering the progress of passenger traffic between Holborn and the City extremely difficult and slow. Before the partial widening of Newgate-street the evil was almost beyond endurance, and had it been allowed to continue, the advantages arising from the erection of the magnificent Holborn Viaduct would have been entirely thrown away. The removal of the long-complained-of obstructions and the completion of the Holborn Viaduct will secure to the Londoners a fine and noble approach from the West-End to the very heart of their busy city. The large unoccupied area on each side of the new meat market will afford ample space for the butchers' carts, without encroaching on

the least on the neighbouring foot and carriage traffic, while the underground communication existing between the market and the leading metropolitan railway termini will render unnecessary a considerable proportion of the heavily-laden railway-vans which have so repeatedly awakened the anger of cabmen and 'busmen, and the despair of the police. The only question is as to whether the new market is sufficiently large to meet future requirements. The dead-meat trade is increasing at an enormous rate, and a few years hence its present gigantic proportions will appear comparatively insignificant. The consumption of meat keeps pace with the increase of population, the increase being principally in beef. In 1842 there were sold in Smithfield 175,343 head of cattle and 1,438,960 sheep. In 1851 the numbers had increased to 263,008 cattle and 1,539,380 sheep. The average monthly supply during the earlier part of the present year was about 18,000 cattle and 90,000 sheep, besides calves and pigs, which, with the largely increased supplies during the few weeks preceding Christmas, show a total far greater than could have been anticipated, considering the vast and increasing number of animals slaughtered without being brought to market.

POLICE.

EMBEZZLING A TRADE SOCIETY'S FUNDS.—At Worship-street William Blackburn, fifty, described as a bricklayer, was charged with having embezzled £17 3s. 0d., moneys entrusted to his care as the treasurer of the Shoreditch branch of the Operative Bricklayers' Society. Mr. E. T. E. Besley, barrister, appeared for the prosecution. The evidence showed that on Dec. 21 last the prisoner was appointed treasurer of the society in question, and that on Jan. 4 the balance was handed to him by the outgoing treasurer. On July 1, when the account was made up by the auditors, the prisoner, who was present, did not take any exception to it, but never afterwards appeared at the society's lodge. He was written to by the secretary, but still he did not come up; and on July 11, when two members of the society met him in the Bethnal-green-road and asked him to give up the money which he had received as the treasurer, he replied, "I shall take my own time to pay it." The secretary again wrote to him on July 30, informing him that a meeting had been convened for Aug. 1; but the prisoner did not appear, and it was subsequently discovered that he had left London. A warrant was issued for his apprehension, and about ten o'clock on Saturday night he was taken into custody by Farrall, one of the officers of this court, at the York Hotel, Lowestoft, where he was found playing at skittles. In answer to the charge, he said, "I dispute the amount; it is £16, not £17." He added that he was working at Lowestoft as a labourer at 55d. an hour. The prisoner, who expressed a wish to compromise the matter by repaying the money, was fully committed to Newgate for trial at the Central Criminal Court. Mr. Besley said the prisoner would be further indicted for misdemeanour under Mr. Russell Gurney's Act.

A QUEER SORT OF MARTYR.—At the Thames Police Court, on Monday, Edward Mudlin, aged eighteen years, a tailor, was charged with assaulting Thomas Barber, a ship's steward, of 11, Salisbury-place, Stepney; Edward Wilson, of Church-lane, Whitechapel, beer-seller; and John Barrow, a police constable, No. 9 of the H Reserve. Mr. Barber said he had just left Furze's brewery tap, in Church-lane, Whitechapel, opposite the parish church, last Saturday night, while the clock was striking twelve, and the prisoner, whom he had never seen in his life before, and to whom he had not spoken a word, came from the opposite side of the way and knocked him down. He could not tell whether the prisoner's object was robbery or not. Mr. Wilson, the landlord of the brewery tap, was just parting with Mr. Barber, who was knocked down. He asked the prisoner what he meant, and the latter knocked him down five or six times and kicked him. He meant to say that he got up five or six times and was as often knocked down. Police-constable Barrow confirmed the statement of the last witness, and said that, when he interposed, the prisoner struck him and kicked him. He said, "I'll settle you. I mean to kill some of you to-night. I am a martyr, and have been to a meeting to-day for the Manchester martyrs," by which the prisoner meant the three murderers who were executed twelve months ago at Manchester. The prisoner said he did not know how he came to act as he had done. He came from Cork two years and a half ago. He was living in Rupert-street, Haymarket, and went for a man named Lyons in that street. He worked to a meeting about the Manchester martyrs on Saturday, and he got most tremendously drunk. He was very sorry for what he had done. Mr. Paget told him he was liable to six months' imprisonment for committing three distinct assaults and making use of vindictive language. He remanded him.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—At the Wandsworth Police Court Mr. John Lowe Taverner, residing at Leatherhead, was summoned by Inspector Atter, on behalf of the South-Western Railway Company, for being unlawfully at the Clapham Junction in a state of intoxication. It appeared from the evidence of Taylor, one of the porters, and Sayers, the guard of the Leatherhead train, that on the night of the 30th ult. their attention was called to the defendant, who was lying upon his back under a carriage, with his heels upon the side chains. They had partly to uncouple the carriages to raise him up. He cried out to them to save him, and while he was being lifted from under the carriage he offered to the guard to draw a check for £500 if he saved his life. Both witnesses declared that he was drunk. The guard informed the magistrate that he was about starting the train for Leatherhead, when his attention was called by a boy to the defendant having fallen between the carriages. If it had not been for the boy, he should have started the train, and the defendant must have been cut in pieces. The witness also said that he had previously seen him in the train. In getting out he must have fallen backwards. The defendant denied having been drunk, and said it was the result of an accident. He lost some papers, and on getting out of the train there was a jerk of the carriage, and that threw him over. He called Mr. George Wood, of Great Bookham, who said he was in the same train but not in the

carriage with the defendant, who was a stranger to him. He saw the defendant take one step from the carriage and fall sideways between the carriages. Witness immediately raised an alarm. The defendant called his servant, who thought his master was not intoxicated, as he was not incapable of walking home. Inspector Atter said the defendant returned home by another train two hours afterwards. Mr. Dayman considered that the case was proved, and referred to the evidence of Mr. Wood as to the train being at a standstill at the time of the occurrence. The defendant contended it had not been proved he was drunk. Mr. Dayman said it was he who had to judge of the case, and he fined him 40s. and 10s. costs. The defendant then expressed an intention of appealing against the decision.

CABBY'S MISTAKE.—Colonel M'Dougal, residing at 45, Sloane-street, Chelsea, was summoned at Westminster to show cause why he should not pay 6d. justly due by him for the hire of a hackney carriage, No. 12,558, of which William Arnold was the driver. Colonel M'Dougal appeared in person. The cabman said that at a quarter to four on the afternoon of Monday, Nov. 9, he was first cab on the rank at Vauxhall station, and the defendant hailed him and ordered him to 'Tattersalls'; there he waited a little time and then was driven to 45, Sloane-street; then to 18, Down-street, Piccadilly, and back to Sloane-street, where the defendant gave him 1s. 6d.; his fare was 2s. Colonel M'Dougal, on his oath, said he could produce evidence to show that he was at Tattersalls all that afternoon and never near Vauxhall station; he only took the man from Tattersalls, and he gave him 1s. 6d., which was 6d. more than his fare. The man said his fare was 2s., and offered no explanation about his being engaged at Vauxhall, but merely asked for the name and address. It was the cabman's mistake, yet he was willing to pay for it; but, if he persisted in his statement about Vauxhall station, he should not pay the costs. The cabman persisted he was not mistaken; if that was not the gentleman he never saw one in his life. Mr. Self said it was absurd to suppose that, for the sake of 6d., a gentleman would tell so paltry a lie. The Colonel applied for an adjournment to produce witnesses as to his being at Tattersalls. Mr. Self said he should not adjourn it; the complainant was evidently mistaken; and he should dismiss the summons. Cabby persisted he was the gentleman; and Colonel M'Dougal said, after that assertion, he would not recompense him for his lost time, which he intended doing.

THE RIGHT OF GLEANING.—A singular case was heard on Tuesday, at the Essex adjourned sessions, before Mr. T. C. C. Marsh, chairman. An old man named James Miller, seventy-nine years of age, was charged with stealing a certain quantity of corn, the property of Peter Sullins, a farmer, who occupies 600 acres of land at Sheering, in Essex. The circumstances are peculiar, from the fact that the prisoner took the corn from a field as a gleaner. He went with a number of persons into the prosecutor's field and began to gather corn after the reapers. The prosecutor's son went and told the gleaners to go away; but the prisoner refused to do so, maintaining that he had a right to glean. He also refused to lay down the corn he had gathered, and went away with it. A summons was taken out against him, and the case was heard before the Harlow bench of magistrates, who dismissed the charge. However, the prosecutor was very much dissatisfied with the decision, and resolved to proceed by indictment, with the object of trying the right of farmers to prevent gleaning. At the last October Sessions a bill of indictment was preferred against Miller for stealing corn, and the grand jury found a true bill. Miller was taken into custody on the following day, and was held to bail to appear for trial at the adjourned sessions. He now came up for trial, and it being stated that the prosecutor desired nothing but to try the right, prisoner pleaded guilty. The chairman, in passing sentence of one day's imprisonment, said it was important, and it should be understood, that no person had a right to glean without express permission, otherwise no man could call his land his own.

THE CRIMINAL CLASSES AND THE POSSIBILITY OF EXTINGUISHING THEM.—A meeting of the repression of crime section of the Social Science Association was held at their rooms, in the Adelphi, on Monday evening—Mr. Serjeant Cox, M.P., in the chair—at which a paper by Mr. Edwin Hill was read and discussed, on "The Criminal Classes infesting our large towns; their absolute dependence upon the co-operation of certain capitalists, and the consequent possibility of extinguishing these classes by compelling the withdrawal of such co-operation." In pointing out that the predatory classes of the community originated in the rudest state of society, and ought to be repressed in an advanced state of civilisation, Mr. Hill quoted a few statistics showing, among other calculations, that about seven children are born every day, who seem destined to a dishonest course of life, and that the class which they contribute to swell cost the country, in the value of lost property, and the machinery necessary to keep them in check, some ten millions a year. The depredations upon the public are conducted under similar relations between capital and labour to those which govern industrial pursuits. Among the capitalists are receivers of stolen property, keepers of "flash houses," pawnbrokers, &c.; the labourers are the actual perpetrators of the crimes they encourage. Without the one the other could have no existence; as in small towns and country places, where receivers do not find it worth while to carry on their business, there are no thieves—houses are left unprotected, and property generally is safe. In Kidderminster, at one time, ordinary property was safe, whilst certain materials used in weaving were constantly stolen, these being bought by small weavers, whilst there was no receiver of stolen property of the ordinary kind. In the absence of opportunity the tendency to evil lies torpid; and in dealing with the difficulty we should strike at the root, and attack the capitalists who employ, rather than the labourers who execute. Upon this principle, he proposed that persons suspected of receiving stolen goods should be watched, and detected by trap, as in the Post Office; also that a check should be placed upon owners of house property, who have tenants

whom they know to be bad characters. He suggested that householders should protect themselves by the exposure of those who harboured bad characters. The predatory classes are successfully excluded from the model lodging-houses. A great deal of the evil was traceable to the shortsighted, selfish, or wanton carelessness of owners of house property. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Talack, Mr. Pares, Mr. P. H. Holland, Mr. C. Anstey, Mr. Rupert Potter, Mr. F. Hill, Mr. Deputy Elliott; Mr. Webster, Q.C.; Mr. H. G. Allen, Mr. Hastings, and the chairman.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 20.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. and D. TOBIAS, Spitalfields, boot manufacturers.

BANKRUPT.—G. READER, Clerkenwell, beerhouse-keeper.

BANKRUPT.—W. FOSTER, Kentish Town, salesman.

BANKRUPT.—J. E. WARD, Plaistow, painter.

BANKRUPT.—T. NEVAN, Limehouse, cheese-maker.

BANKRUPT.—J. SMITH, Westbourne Park, stone-mason.

BANKRUPT.—M. R. HORWITZ, Waller-st., merchant.

BANKRUPT.—C. E. BIRT, East India-road, contractor.

BANKRUPT.—J. GADD, Westminster, stone-mason.

BANKRUPT.—C. H. SHIRBOLE, St. John's-wood-terrace.

BANKRUPT.—E. RANT, Slough, grocer.

BANKRUPT.—B. CHANDLER, Worth, builder.

BANKRUPT.—A. LEWIS, South India-street, importer of pictures.

BANKRUPT.—G. PAYNE, Woolton, cooper.

BANKRUPT.—J. B. HOPKINS, Kentish Town, journalist.

BANKRUPT.—C. J. CASH, Stepney, gasfitter.

BANKRUPT.—H. HOWARD, Southampton, corn-dealer.

BANKRUPT.—J. POLLARD, Moorgate-street, tailor.

BANKRUPT.

BANKRUPT.—J. E. MINOT, East Dalwich, schoolmaster.

BANKRUPT.—W. CHAPMAN, Kennington, leather-seller.

BANKRUPT.—J. REYNOLDS, St. Paul's-road, Camden square, seal-engraver.

BANKRUPT.—T. FARLEY, Northwarrborough, butcher.

BANKRUPT.—J. PHILLIPS, Islington, rag merchant.

BANKRUPT.—A. H. ANGELL, Chelvey, builder.

BANKRUPT.—C. HARRIS, Colburg street, Easton-square, haberdashery.

BANKRUPT.—R. PERKINS, Aldenham, cattle-dealer.

BANKRUPT.—W. R. FOSTER, Dalwich, H. EMPSON, Sutton-under-Brails, miller.

BANKRUPT.—S. LEWIS, Mountain Ash, draper.

BANKRUPT.—J. LEEFE, Jun., Malton, tailor.

BANKRUPT.—J. BOWER, Lindley, rag merchant.

BANKRUPT.—R. ROBINSON, Liverpool, licensed victualler.

BANKRUPT.—J. DUCKLEY, Davenham, builder.

BANKRUPT.—J. ROBERTSON, Blackburn, draper.

BANKRUPT.—T. KAY, Manchester, warehouseman.

BANKRUPT.—D. ROSS, Bury, draper.

BANKRUPT.—S. J. and N. GALLAGHER, Sunderland, jewellers.

BANKRUPT.—J. DALE, Birmingham, manager for a licensed victualler.

BANKRUPT.—J. WRIGHT, Waterloolane, draper.

BANKRUPT.—J. H. WILSON, Liverpool, draper.

BANKRUPT.—W. EWANS, Everton, printer.

BANKRUPT.—C. RITSON, Everton, commission agent.

BANKRUPT.—E. HEATH, Wolverhampton, W. SPEARMAN, Bileston, labourer.

BANKRUPT.—H. HORDERN, Manchester, J. COWPER, Moston, W. ILLINGWORTH, Blackburn, tailor.

BANKRUPT.—S. B. ROYCE, Peterborough, tailor.

BANKRUPT.—J. CRESWICK, Sheffield, W. JONES, Farnworth, ironmoulder.

BANKRUPT.—J. BANKS, Hovisburgh, shopkeeper.

BANKRUPT.—J. WARTNABY, Sleaford, G. SMITH, Wolstanton, puddler.

BANKRUPT.—A. ALLNUTT, Ryde, Isle of Wight, restaurant.

BANKRUPT.—J. AIGER, B. ALMOND, Isle of Wight, coach-builders.

BANKRUPT.—R. MAYALL, Rochdale, stay and crinoline maker.

BANKRUPT.—E. JONES, Pontypool, licensed victualler.

BANKRUPT.—J. SMITH, Alvington, farm bailiff.

BANKRUPT.—G. TERRY, Southsea, postmaster.

BANKRUPT.—J. WOOLBERTON, Thrusington, carpenter.

BANKRUPT.—J. ROBERTS, Douglas, greengrocer.

BANKRUPT.—S. STONIER, Stock-on-Trent, beer-retailer.

BANKRUPT.—J. BOOTH, Fenton, hairdresser.

BANKRUPT.—R. J. LAWES, Caistor, Norfolk, carpenter.

BANKRUPT.—C. INGRAM, Great Yarmouth, sailmaker.

BANKRUPT.—G. PORTH, Sheffield, L. W. CURTIS, City-road.

BANKRUPT.—SCOTCH SEQUESTERATION.—GUNN and FETTER, Inverness, nurserymen.

TUESDAY, NOV. 24.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. UNGAR, Dagmar-road, Victoria Park, mica dealer and glass manufacturer.

BANKRUPT.—W. ALFORD, Market-street, Haris, beer-seller.

BANKRUPT.—P. BAUTZ, Moorgate-street, cigar merchant.

BANKRUPT.—C. BLANCO, Soho, professional singer.

BANKRUPT.—E. M. W. BETTERIDGE, City-road, hardware.

BANKRUPT.—W. ROBERTS, Milton-street, Dorset-square, baker.

BANKRUPT.—J. BUDDE, Moor-street, merchant.

BANKRUPT.—G. C. COOK, City-road, Town, general agent.

BANKRUPT.—E. FOLEY, Leyton, builder.

BANKRUPT.—J. HARE, Camberwell, beer-seller.

BANKRUPT.—ST. JOHN D. GALWEY, Bombay, captain.

BANKRUPT.—E. C. HOBSON, Lendenhall-street, wine and beer merchant.

BANKRUPT.—J. JACOB, Kingston, butcher.

BANKRUPT.—J. JACQUES, Harrow-road, W. MACKENZIE, Finsbury, builder.

BANKRUPT.—L. and O. MOSER, Clerkenwell, S. OLIVER, Aldermanbury, woollen warehouseman.

BANKRUPT.—K. PERRY, Ram-gate, auctioneer.

BANKRUPT.—M. REEVE, Surbiton, W. SPARROW, Acton, carpenter.

BANKRUPT.—W. SADD, Harlow, coil-breaker.

BANKRUPT.—J. SQUIRE, South Norwood, lock-maker.

BANKRUPT.—S. STUMER, Strand, commission agent.

BANKRUPT.—A. SWINNOCK, Islington, W. TOWNSEND, St. Mary Gray, builder.

BANKRUPT.—E. TYRRELL, Hackney-road, grocer.

BANKRUPT.—J. WHEELER, Wandsworth-common, builder.

BANKRUPT.—A. WING, Kentish Town, photographer.

BANKRUPT.—E. WILLIAMS, Finsbury, commission agent.

BANKRUPT.—B. WILLOUGHBY, City-road, W. WYATT, Clapham, M. ANTIBI, Manchester, merchant.

BANKRUPT.—T. R. AYRE, Bishop Auckland, beer-seller.

BANKRUPT.—T. BASSETT, Leicester, machinist.

BANKRUPT.—W. BOUNT, Sandlakers Station, linen merchant.

BANKRUPT.—G. BRINDSON, King's Norton, brewer.

BANKRUPT.—M. BURNS, Donhead St. Mary, beer-seller.

BANKRUPT.—R. BURN, Haydonbridge, ink-keeper.

BANKRUPT.—T. CARTER, Manchester, tobaccoist.

BANKRUPT.

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DOG SHOW AT BIRMINGHAM.—The NINTH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in CURZON HALL, on MONDAY, NOV. 30, and three following Days, being the Days of the Cattle and Poultry Shows. For Special Railway Arrangements see the advertisements and bills of the several Companies.

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